

THE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
OF
IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR
1891.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; SMALL FRUIT; RATES OF PRODUCE; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DISEASES OF CATTLE; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; LOANS FOR LABOURERS' DWELLINGS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF SECRETARY OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1891.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1891, and the Produce Returns in December last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste Water, &c., in 1890 and 1891, was as follows:—

Division of
land, 1890-1
and 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase or Decrease between 1890 and 1891.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . . .	Acres. 4,919,726	Acres. 4,818,381	—	101,345
“ Grass, or Pasture,	10,311,356	10,296,654	66,398	—
“ Fallow,	14,095	21,636	7,031	—
“ Woods and Plantations,	327,461	311,694	—	15,907
“ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,854,715	4,883,129	28,414	—
Total,†	20,828,753	20,535,744		

The area under Crops in 1891, compared with 1890 shows a net decrease of 101,345 acres—there being a decrease of 87,340 acres in tillage, an increase of 2,104 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and a decrease of 36,209 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 36,398 acres under Grass, and of 7,031 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 15,907 acres under Woods and Plantations; and an increase of 28,414 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c. It is probable that a large portion of the decrease in the area under Woods and Plantations is more apparent than real, and is due to the fact that in 1891, the Enumerators having been for the first time required to obtain a Return of the area under each description of tree (see Table 17, page 76), the extents were stated more precisely than in former years.

Of the 4,883,129 acres given as under “Bog, Waste, Water, &c.” in 1891, 1,191,245 acres were enumerated as “Turf Bog,” 652,676 acres as “Marsh,” 2,211,341 acres as “Barren Mountain Land,” and 927,865 acres as “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” Compared with 1890 “Bog and Marsh” appears to have decreased by 40,755 acres, while “Barren Mountain Land” increased by 25,849 acres.

* Including 115,661 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 490,201 acres under the larger towns, lakes, and sloughs.

‡ The difference between the area given for 1890, and that entered for 1891, is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some slab lands in the county of Wexford.

Area
under crops
1890 and
1891.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1890 and 1891, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1890, there was last year a net decrease of 21,971 acres, or 1·5 per cent in cereals, as wheat decreased by 11,471 acres, oats by 5,617 acres, barley by 4,092 acres, and bere and rye by 1,166 acres, while beans and peas increased by 365 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 23,038 acres, or 1·9 per cent, potatoes having decreased by 27,469 acres, cabbage by 2,913 acres, vetches and rape by 410 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 2,484 acres, while turnips increased by 4,940 acres, and mangel wurtzel and beet root by 5,300 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 22,231 acres, or 22·9 per cent, and meadow and clover a decrease of 34,165 acres, or 1·6 per cent.

In 1891, 31·0 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·7 under green crops, 1·6 under flax, and 42·7 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of
Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 753,332 acres planted with potatoes, 79·7 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·4 per cent. were under Flounders, 2·5 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 2·3 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·6 per cent. under White Rocks, 0·9 per cent. under Kempas, 0·9 per cent. under Scotch Downes, and 4·7 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent
under
Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1891, 83·5 per cent., or over four-fifths, were under three crops—oats (25·2), potatoes (15·6), and meadow and clover (42·7).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1890 and 1891, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	1890.	1891.	Increase in 1891.		Decrease in 1891.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	92,341	80,870	—	—	11,471	12·4
Oats,	1,251,013	1,245,396	—	—	5,617	0·5
Barley,	182,036	177,944	—	—	4,092	2·3
Bere and Rye,	14,989	13,823	—	—	1,166	7·7
Beans and Peas,	4,370	4,735	365	8·4	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	1,514,734	1,492,765	—	—	21,971	1·5
Potatoes,	750,501	723,032	—	—	27,469	3·6
Turnips,	596,380	590,320	4,940	1·7	—	—
Mangel Wurtzel and Beet Root,	44,437	51,737	7,300	11·4	—	—
Cabbages,	45,984	43,049	—	—	2,935	6·3
Vetches and Rape,	15,363	12,672	—	—	410	2·6
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	32,679	30,188	—	—	2,484	7·6
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER GREEN CROPS,	1,214,462	1,191,424	—	—	23,038	1·9
Flax,	96,696	74,465	—	—	22,231	22·9
TOTAL UNDER TILLAGE,	2,825,892	2,758,653	—	—	67,240	2·4
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Baldivia, and Grasses under Rotation,	631,818	585,609	—	—	46,209	7·3
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	1,461,810	1,463,920	2,104	0·1	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER GRASS,	4,919,726	4,918,521	—	—	1,205	0·02

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1890 and 1891:—

Crops.	Proportion per cent.		Crops.	Proportion per cent.	
	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
Wheat,	1.9	1.7	Cabbages,	0.5	0.5
Oats,	24.5	23.2	Vetches and Rapes,	0.3	0.3
Barley,	3.7	3.7	Cereals, Pastures, and other Green Crops,	0.7	0.6
Bare and Bye,	0.3	0.3	Under Green Crops,	24.7	24.7
Beans and Peas,	0.1	0.1	Flax,	2.0	1.6
Under Cereals Crops,	30.8	31.0	Meadow and Clover,	42.5	42.7
Potatoes,	15.5	15.6	Total,	100.0	100.0
Turnips,	5.0	5.2			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	0.9	1.1			

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1891 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1882 to 1891 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52 respectively.

The extent of land under grass in 1891 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,298,654 acres, or 50.7 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,212,256 acres or 50.2 per cent. in 1890. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Munster 54.9 per cent. in 1891, and 54.6 per cent. in 1890; Leinster 55.4 per cent. in 1891, and 54.8 per cent. in 1890; Connaught 48.6 per cent. in 1891, and 49.3 per cent. in 1890; and Ulster 43.2 per cent. in 1891, and 42.0 per cent. in 1890.

There appears to have been an increase of pasture land in 1891 in Leinster of 0.6 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Munster of 0.3 per cent., in Ulster of 1.2 per cent., and a decrease in Connaught of 0.7 per cent.

Of the counties—Clare, Kilkenny, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each above 60 acres in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1891; Fermanagh, Kildare, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Tipperary had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Armagh, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Donegal, Down, and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1891. Only 34.5 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1891 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 70.2.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1891, are given at page 36.

Of the total area of Ireland (20,338,344 statute acres),* the land under grass in 1891 was, as already stated, a little over one-half. It appears from the succeeding Table (II.) to have increased from 43.7 per cent. of the total area in 1882 to 50.7 in 1891, but during the ten years the proportion of grass varied from 50.9 per cent. in 1884 to 48.7 in 1888.

In Cereal Crops a decrease is shown in each year of the decade: the area in 1882 was 1,766,737 acres, and in 1891 it was 1,492,763 acres, being a decrease of 263,974 acres or 15.0 per cent.

The area under Green Crops in 1882 was 1,249,363 acres, and in 1891 it was 1,191,424 acres, showing a decrease of 57,939 acres in the decade.

Flax decreased from 113,484 acres in 1882 to 74,665 acres in 1891.

There were 1,962,152 acres in 1882 under Meadow and Clover, and 2,059,529 acres in 1891: the acreage varied from 1,981,784 in 1883 to 2,221,940 in 1888.

Fallow or uncropped arable land amounted to 21,265 acres in 1882, and to 21,626 acres in 1891.

In "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." an increase is shown—from 4,787,528 acres in 1882, to 4,833,128 acres in 1891, the difference being equivalent to 0.5 per cent. of the total area of Ireland.

* See note (†) page 3.

Grazing
Land, 1890
and 1891.

Grazing
Land in
1891.

Extent of
Land, 1882-
1891.

TABUL II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1881 to 1891, with averages for the ten years, 1881-90, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

EXTENT OF LAND IN STATUTE ACRES, 1891.											
Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land used for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Roads, &c.	Total.
1881.	226,713	1,777,179	1,276,225	147,145	1,021,225	10,975,474	25,273,790	218,768	21,224	4,789,547	
1882.	222,215	1,742,727	1,248,258	139,184	1,042,133	10,102,023	25,120,911	215,269	21,263	4,787,809	
1883.	218,664	1,616,629	1,236,285	55,083	1,051,764	10,122,447	25,120,149	221,248	21,224	4,743,506	
1884.	215,417	1,526,516	1,220,418	82,225	1,003,427	10,046,872	25,215,023	227,505	20,641	4,725,429	
1885.	217,150	1,594,593	1,231,512	106,147	1,084,768	10,231,130	25,208,847	229,447	18,173	4,775,947	
1886.	218,426	1,580,754	1,227,820	127,820	1,066,320	10,142,707	25,150,222	229,602	17,228	4,790,541	
1887.	216,383	1,529,463	1,229,022	100,294	1,143,828	10,046,807	25,115,164	229,222	17,546	4,871,426	
1888.	214,391	1,570,245	1,231,143	113,612	1,231,360	9,985,907	25,045,790	231,507	16,619	4,824,771	
1889.	220,040	1,585,028	1,219,749	118,020	1,127,423	9,928,227	25,054,213	226,616	17,450	4,821,824	
1890.	222,226	1,616,754	1,214,425	96,225	1,206,084	9,917,556	25,141,962	227,421	16,225	4,824,715	
Average.	217,244	1,573,196	1,220,673	100,625	1,094,328	10,100,323	25,126,222	229,211	17,228	4,824,221	
1881-90.	217,223	1,498,765	1,211,426	96,225	1,093,225	10,226,024	25,117,022	211,224	21,224	4,824,222	
Proportion per Cent. 1891.											
Years.	—	Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land used for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Roads, &c.	Total.
1881.	—	84	52	97	99	484	732	14	61	221	
1882.	—	85	61	96	97	457	747	16	61	220	
1883.	—	86	50	95	95	501	744	17	61	220	
1884.	—	79	50	94	93	509	749	17	61	222	
1885.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
1886.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
1887.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
1888.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
1889.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
1890.	—	79	50	94	94	500	745	16	61	222	
Average.	—	80	51	94	94	486	746	16	61	222	
1881-90.	—	80	51	94	94	486	746	16	61	222	
1891.	—	79	50	94	94	507	744	16	61	222	

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barron Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1891, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 252,072 acres, or 191 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 127,097 acres, or 92 per cent., and Donegal, 107,874 acres, or 91 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Louth, 831 acres, or 0.4 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 1,044 acres, or 0.2 per cent.; Carlow, 1,730 acres, or 0.8 per cent.; Waterford, 2,003 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; Down, 2,380 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; and Kilkenny, 2,751, or 0.5 per cent. There is no Turf Bog returned for Dublin. 511,753 acres in the province of Connaught, being 121 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 68,798 acres, or 11.6 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

In Galway, 98,943 acres, or 6.6 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Mayo, 72,621 acres, or 5.6 per cent.; in Cork, 68,900 acres, or 3.7 per cent.; in Donegal, 52,563 acres, or 4.4 per cent., and in Kerry, 46,087 acres, or 4.0 per cent. The counties with the smallest areas under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 321 acres, or 0.1 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 1,564, or 0.8 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,740, or 0.6 per cent.; and Armagh, 2,727, or 0.9 per cent.

* See note (†) page 5.

† The area adopted for 1891 is 20,333,244 acres.

The following statement, extracted from a paper laid by me before the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland, on the 23rd June, 1891, shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow, Clover and Pasture in Ireland during the 10 years, 1881-90. (The figures for 1891 have been inserted for the purpose of comparison):—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1881,	2,091,829	10,075,424	12,076,453
1882,	1,948,162	10,106,605	12,071,777
1883,	1,931,784	10,192,447	12,124,231
1884,	1,952,487	10,346,876	12,300,363
1885,	2,014,768	10,351,130	12,365,898
1886,	2,094,309	10,162,707	12,256,916
1887,	2,142,818	10,049,507	12,192,325
1888,	2,221,890	9,935,007	12,157,077
1889,	2,181,423	9,938,597	12,120,020
1890,	2,065,634	10,212,254	12,277,888
Average, 1881-90, .	2,065,336	10,130,326	12,195,662
1891,	2,869,559	10,998,684	13,868,243

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,076,453 acres in 1881 to 13,868,243 acres in 1891, being an increase of 281,790 acres or 2·3 per cent. The cattle and sheep, however, have increased in a greater proportion than the area of pasture lands, so that there are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following six counties, viz.:—Donegal, 320,645 acres, or 26·9 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 290,092 acres, or 25·0 per cent.; Cork, 245,988 acres, or 18·4 per cent.; Galway, 245,152 acres, or 16·3 per cent.; Mayo, 217,126 acres, or 16·5 per cent.; and Wicklow, 115,096 acres, or 23·0 per cent.

Barren Mountain Land, 1891.

14·9 per cent., or 67,849 acres of Sligo, 6·5 per cent., or 68,148 acres of Tipperary, 13·4 per cent., or 68,632 acres of Londonderry, 17·4 per cent., or 79,193 acres of Waterford, 10·7 per cent., or 82,522 acres of Clare, and 12·8 per cent., or 99,612 acres of Tyrone are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Westmeath with 653 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 936 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Longford, 992 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; Kildare, 1,106 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; and Monaghan, 2,214 acres, or 0·7 per cent. Only 212,454 acres, or 4·4 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 790,328 acres, or 13·8 per cent. of Munster; 638,547 acres, or 12·0 per cent. of Ulster; and 569,512 acres or 18·4 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest percentage is 7·9 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·2 in Wicklow. 927,855 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1891 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." This, however, does not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note (†), page 6.

Water, Roads, Fences, &c. 1891.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from a Paper read by Dr. Grimes before the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland on the 23rd of April, 1884, may be of interest:—

† The following Table shows that so far from the waste land of Ireland being on the increase, an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past forty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, AND '81."

Division of Land	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
	<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>
Under Crops (including Meadows, &c.)	12,464,280	12,464,280	12,464,280	12,464,280	12,464,280
Waste and Pastures	274,402	274,402	274,402	274,402	274,402
Barren Mountain Land	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Waste Land, &c.	8,468,471	8,468,471	8,468,471	8,468,471	8,468,471
Total	20,937,153	20,937,153	20,937,153	20,937,153	20,937,153

NOTE.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and the for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

A more extended Extract from the Paper above referred to was printed in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and
size of
holdings,
1890 and
1891.

According to the returns for 1891, the number of separate holdings was 572,640, being 7,837 more than in the previous year. The holdings which increased in number were—those “not exceeding 1 acre” by 4,819; those “above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres” by 2,897; those “above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres” by 898; and those “above 15 and not exceeding 50 acres” by 235. The holdings which decreased in number were those “above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres” by 268; those “above 30 and not exceeding 100 acres” by 210; those “above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres” by 214; those “above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres” by 93; and those “above 500 acres” by 27.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	Increase or Decrease in 1891.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre.	57,899	55,058	4,819	—
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	80,767	83,404	2,897	—
“ 5 “ “ 15 “	155,763	156,001	898	—
“ 15 “ “ 30 “	134,215	135,247	—	268
“ 30 “ “ 50 “	73,004	73,221	235	—
“ 50 “ “ 100 “	66,671	66,361	—	210
“ 100 “ “ 200 “	23,625	23,811	—	214
“ 200 “ “ 500 “	8,373	8,580	—	93
Above 500 Acres.	1,594	1,627	—	27
Total.	564,803	572,640	7,837	—

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1891, will be found on pp. 37 and 38.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1890 and 1891, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of
separate
holdings
and of
Occupiers,
1890 and
1891.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of Occupiers, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1891 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1891 there were 572,640 holdings in the hands of 526,670 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1890 and 1891 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Leinster.	121,142	121,007	108,361	109,560
Munster.	123,770	126,369	112,838	114,348
Ulster.	196,435	200,320	188,540	188,190
Connaught.	120,446	125,409	115,801	114,687
Total.	564,803	572,640	524,540	526,670

The number of occupiers of land in 1891 was 526,670, being 2,460 more than in the previous year.

Excluding those holding land “not exceeding one acre,” who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 471,933 in 1891, or 2,076 less than in 1890. There was a decrease in Leinster of 400—from 92,571 in 1890 to 92,171 in 1891; in Ulster of 1,803—from 173,106 in 1890 to 171,303 in 1891; while in Munster there was an increase of 32—from 99,614 in 1890 to 99,646 in 1891; and in Connaught of 95—from 106,718 in 1890 to 106,813 in 1891. The decrease in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 2,200, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage increased by 124.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1891, classified according to the total extent of land held, without reference to the Township, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

Counties.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED, 1872.										1871.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	More than 1 and not exceeding 2 Acre.	More than 2 and not exceeding 2½ Acre.	More than 2½ and not exceeding 3½ Acre.	More than 3½ and not exceeding 4½ Acre.	More than 4½ and not exceeding 5½ Acre.	More than 5½ and not exceeding 6½ Acre.	More than 6½ and not exceeding 7½ Acre.	More than 7½ and not exceeding 8½ Acre.	More than 8½ Acre.	
Armagh	1,431	1,808	4,788	8,204	8,804	9,960	679	102	81	20,888	
Armagh	1,085	2,418	7,769	9,570	1,085	288	142	53	3	20,888	
Armagh	939	372	714	1,425	1,411	791	355	107	13	5,888	
Armagh	1,125	1,292	6,111	6,330	9,384	179	241	63	15	20,888	
Armagh	1,184	1,381	9,568	4,681	3,521	3,512	869	436	79	20,888	
Armagh	4,184	5,007	4,812	5,214	5,091	5,034	3,264	1,413	142	20,888	
Armagh	1,113	5,581	9,378	9,082	3,911	1,855	1,413	430	81	20,888	
Armagh	2,035	2,019	5,114	3,221	3,509	1,708	418	96	20	20,888	
Armagh	2,045	1,029	1,332	1,671	3,117	3,117	3,117	74	54	20,888	
Armagh	818	978	3,113	3,737	3,019	3,338	307	718	56	20,888	
Armagh	1,801	3,368	11,482	8,241	3,712	5,117	1,311	680	328	20,888	
Armagh	1,080	2,704	9,927	3,614	3,813	3,813	1,070	963	128	20,888	
Armagh	1,231	1,994	1,483	1,685	1,118	819	680	318	78	20,888	
Armagh	1,761	1,419	1,674	1,613	1,807	1,833	819	384	83	20,888	
Armagh	1,453	2,238	3,567	3,724	1,207	1,461	481	308	54	20,888	
Armagh	969	793	4,045	4,310	1,086	754	187	38	108	20,888	
Armagh	2,702	1,808	1,092	2,541	3,440	3,651	1,080	338	80	20,888	
Armagh	1,744	1,413	3,008	4,284	2,216	1,249	444	132	35	20,888	
Armagh	736	338	2,490	2,614	1,657	630	177	78	50	20,888	
Armagh	1,049	1,364	8,338	1,388	874	489	227	321	28	20,888	
Armagh	1,708	3,379	14,610	8,305	2,092	1,456	395	421	527	20,888	
Armagh	1,373	1,099	2,319	1,432	970	1,069	758	478	145	20,888	
Armagh	1,359	1,281	2,801	4,638	1,321	327	117	85	40	20,888	
Armagh	1,161	8,938	1,838	1,168	1,374	1,374	304	379	40	20,888	
Armagh	990	1,778	2,809	8,264	1,087	381	417	214	74	20,888	
Armagh	319	1,207	8,161	4,596	1,254	748	307	150	40	20,888	
Armagh	2,409	2,284	3,472	3,674	3,880	3,187	1,414	827	189	20,888	
Armagh	2,117	2,186	3,771	3,269	3,269	3,269	638	181	43	20,888	
Armagh	2,408	1,680	1,172	1,466	2,677	1,588	818	288	40	20,888	
Armagh	1,527	1,489	9,830	1,813	1,143	338	666	288	77	20,888	
Armagh	1,807	2,810	8,104	9,443	3,293	3,180	821	587	36	20,888	
Armagh	898	238	1,303	1,671	987	1,179	692	282	189	20,888	
SUMMARY OF IRELAND.											
Armagh	17,705	16,105	31,751	13,779	12,806	12,500	6,409	2,804	709	36,888	
Armagh	14,732	8,251	36,084	22,074	19,658	26,719	9,050	2,267	113	60,000	
Armagh	10,322	18,263	30,811	49,203	54,726	11,209	4,734	1,318	818	101,111	
Armagh	8,774	13,467	43,721	30,391	11,843	6,086	2,727	1,808	672	214,555	
Total of Ireland.	14,737	56,815	148,227	120,138	67,436	49,680	22,691	4,967	2,972	699,000	

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1869 to 1891, by Provinces :—

PROVINCE	Number of Occupies in the Years						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Leinster,	107,976	108,687	108,882	108,384	108,701	108,851	109,980
Munster,	110,188	110,318	111,213	111,198	112,326	112,888	114,381
Ulster,	188,772	188,517	187,804	187,660	182,418	188,540	188,125
Connaught,	112,022	114,805	124,302	114,423	114,609	113,881	116,287
IRELAND,	522,556	522,977	522,181	521,665	526,159	524,216	528,773

The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1891. In Leinster the decrease was 64·0 per cent.; in Munster 86·6; in Ulster 79·2; in Connaught 87·1; and in all Ireland 79·6 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·0 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 43·8 per cent.; in Munster 68·8; and in Ulster 35·0; while in Connaught these holdings increased 3·0 per cent.

Holdings "above 16 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7.6 per cent. in Leitrim; 118.4 per cent. in Ulster; and 475.1 per cent. in Connaught; they decreased 11.7 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68.8 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 118.1 per cent. in Leinster; 239.1 in Munster; 356.3 in Ulster; 432.5 in Connaught; and 285.1 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1891 by 21.9 per cent. in Leinster; 32.1 per cent. in Munster; 22.3 in Ulster; and 25.3 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 601,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; and 517,012 in 1891, showing a decrease of 174,190 or 28.8 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1891.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1891.—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

Size or Extension.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	{ 1841, 30,119 1851, 25,711 1861, 23,846 1871, 21,429 1881, 18,864 1891, 18,034	{ 37,607 14,200 13,736 12,392 11,066 11,367	{ 103,213 29,709 26,454 24,531 21,071 21,297	{ 100,264 18,443 19,427 16,836 15,300 15,326	{ 310,436 63,663 65,460 71,609 67,071 61,464
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1891,	Decrease, 12,085	Decrease, 16,560	Decrease, 80,916	Decrease, 84,938	Decrease, 140,972
Rate per cent.,	40.0	80.6	79.2	87.1	70.6
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	{ 1841, 43,005 1851, 33,038 1861, 30,518 1871, 27,978 1881, 26,046 1891, 23,881	{ 51,733 24,322 21,329 20,409 19,747 19,324	{ 69,005 53,178 53,053 73,847 63,363 64,780	{ 45,692 49,325 50,404 50,082 40,888 46,764	{ 202,799 151,854 183,331 171,363 164,054 160,691
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1891,	Decrease, 19,124	Decrease, 28,409	Decrease, 4,625	Decrease, 1,864	Decrease, 96,136
Rate per cent.,	44.5	68.6	32.0	4.0	38.0
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	{ 1841, 20,688 1851, 20,006 1861, 24,238 1871, 23,143 1881, 22,623 1891, 22,288	{ 27,611 26,823 26,805 23,524 25,030 24,386	{ 28,219 27,421 27,600 26,873 25,257 23,228	{ 5,234 27,799 32,050 32,702 33,913 32,406	{ 79,343 141,311 141,281 132,647 135,730 132,947
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1891,	Decrease, 1,670	Decrease, 3,313	Decrease, 28,280	Decrease, 27,679	Decrease, 34,653
Rate per cent.,	7.0	11.7	112.4	479.1	68.6
Above 30 Acres,	{ 1841, 17,643 1851, 36,096 1861, 39,284 1871, 30,631 1881, 30,475 1891, 30,138	{ 16,666 63,074 62,833 66,428 66,141 64,318	{ 2,675 27,613 30,684 40,071 42,310 44,057	{ 4,243 29,107 23,182 29,573 21,708 28,227	{ 46,533 149,090 107,833 136,335 162,834 162,940
Increase in number between 1841 and 1891,	Decrease, 21,196	Decrease, 21,533	Decrease, 34,682	Decrease, 16,865	Decrease, 114,313
Rate per cent.,	118.1	229.1	329.3	422.6	280.1
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE,	{ 1841, 134,780 1851, 123,871 1861, 116,973 1871, 111,376 1881, 104,380 1891, 103,311	{ 183,388 120,494 118,138 114,733 112,014 111,347	{ 205,604 210,249 207,638 205,828 199,070 183,020	{ 155,842 156,624 122,543 121,883 119,780 116,435	{ 501,803 570,338 565,484 544,142 526,743 517,012
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1891,	Decrease, 31,469	Decrease, 62,894	Decrease, 22,584	Decrease, 39,417	Decrease, 174,190
Rate per cent.,	21.9	82.1	22.3	24.9	28.8

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and Plantations.

In addition to the information collected in former years regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1891, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees, together with an estimate of the number of trees of each description. The results are shown by Provinces and Counties in Table 17, page 76, from which it appears that of the total area under Woods and Plantations in Ireland in the middle of the year 1891 (311,554 statute acres), 95,670 acres were in Leinster, 102,244 in Munster, 59,706 in Ulster, and 53,934 in Connaught. The estimated number of trees was 222,796,372, viz.:—59,104,762 in Leinster; 86,153,825 in Munster; 34,670,998 in Ulster; and 42,867,887 in Connaught. Of the total area (311,554 acres) under Woods and Plantations, 138,844 acres were returned as under "Mixed Trees," detailed classification not being feasible; of the 172,710 acres, the trees on which were classified 49,528 acres were under Larch, 36,338 under Fir, and 31,454 under Oak.

SMALL FRUIT.

Small Fruit.

The Enumerators also obtained for the first time some particulars relating to the area under Small Fruit, but owing, doubtless, to the novelty of the inquiry, the information available was not sufficiently precise to permit of its being set forth in statistical form.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the produce of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 77 to 90 will be found the observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinions on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars and those given on pages 143-61, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*; they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1871-91, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the *Journal* during the years 1891-92. The Tables on pages 170-2 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospheric Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A rainy day is one on which at least one-hundredth (01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1891 was 29.909 inches. The highest observed reading was 30.875 inches at 8 p.m. on January 14th. The lowest observed reading was 28.531 inches at 3.30 p.m. on October 18th. The extreme range of atmospheric pressure was 2.344 inches compared with 2.051 inches in 1890.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 49.5°. The highest reading was 75.6° on September 10th; the lowest reading was 23.9° on January 7th. The average mean temperature for the years 1871-90 calculated in the same way was 48.6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. was 48.5°.

Rain fell on 184 days, including snow or sleet on 14 days, and hail on 25 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1871-90 was 199.3. The total rainfall measured 27.826 inches compared with an average of 28.308 inches in the twenty years 1871-90. During the first half of 1891 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 8.748 inches on 77 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 19.072 inches fell on 107 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 49; N.E., 54; E., 53; S.E., 55; S. 84; S.W., 125; W., 176; N.W., 85; Calms, 44.

Noxious Insects.

The "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to crops" by Mr. Matheson, the Secretary of this Department, mentioned in the report for 1889, was issued in the autumn of 1890. Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Examination, on pages 77 to 90.

The following may be quoted:—

In Edenderry District, King's County.—"The fly did great damage to turnips in some parts."

In Athboy District, Meath County.—"Turnips and mangol wurzel suffered considerably in some places from a small fly, probably the root fly (*Anthomyia*)."

In Slane District, Meath County.—"The fly did a lot of damage to early sowings of turnips."

In Kilbeggan District, Westmeath County.—"Turnips are poor, owing to early drought and fly."

In Mullingar District, at Multyfarnham.—"A disease in the turnip, called locally 'cancer,' exists. I inquired specially what this might be, and am informed it is 'clubroot' as described in the special report quoted by you."

In Queenstown District, Cork, E.R.—"Turnip and mangol wurzel suffered in early part of summer from damage by insects, fungi, and dry winds."

In Borrisokane District, Tipperary County, N.R.—"The turnip crop was smitten early in the year by frost, and subsequently the fly attacked it, injuring it considerably."

In Armagh District, Armagh County.—"A good deal of damage was done by the May fly."

In Letterkenny District, Donegal County.—"Flies made havoc on the seedlings."

In Derrygonnelly District, Fermanagh County.—"Some turnip crops were destroyed in the early part of the season by the 'fly.'"

In Lissanakea District, Fermanagh County.—"Turnips were a complete failure, owing to dry spring and fly, which in many cases utterly destroyed the sprouting seed."

In Newtownstewart District, Tyrone County.—"In the early summer, owing, I believe, to the warm weather, the oat crop was, in some places, slightly injured by the grub, and turnips were eaten by the fly."

In Athlery District, Galway County.—"Late turnips have suffered from the 'fly,' but I am unable to say whether the injury was done by some species of 'Aphis' or by the 'Flea Beetle.'"

In Swinford District, Mayo County.—"Cabbage suffered much from insects in the early part of the year."

Total pro-
duce in 1890
and 1891.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1891 with 1890 we find an increase in oats of 1,037,264 cwts., or 5·8 per cent.; in barley of 253,202 cwts., or 8·3 per cent.; in rye of 13,076 cwts., or 7·7 per cent.; and in beans of 9,911 cwts., or 11·4 per cent.; while there was a decrease in wheat of 12,837 cwts., or 0·9 per cent.; and in bere of 403 cwts., or 7·9 per cent.

In Grass Crops, potatoes show the large increase of 1,226,157 tons, or 67·7 per cent.; and there was an increase of 94,754 tons, or 2·2 per cent., in turnips; of 144,123 tons, or 21·7 per cent., in mangel wurzel and beet root; and of 3,362 tons, or 0·6 per cent., in cabbage.

Flax shows a decrease of 1,030,217 stones of 14 lbs., or 31·9 per cent.; hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, a decrease of 118,801 tons, or 8·7 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, a decrease of 132,337 tons, or 4·1 per cent.; the entire hay crop showing a decrease of 251,138 tons, or 5·5 per cent.

Estimated
average
produce per
acre in 1890
and 1891.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1891 compared with that of 1890 shows an increase in wheat from 15·3 cwt. to 17·3 cwt.; in oats from 14·6 cwt. to 15·5 cwt.; in barley from 16·8 cwt. to 18·6 cwt.; in rye from 11·6 cwt. to 13·6 cwt.; and in peas from 15·7 cwt. to 16·3 cwt.; while there was a decrease in bere from 13·5 cwt. to 12·4 cwt.; and in beans from 23·4 cwt. to 23·3 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show an increase from 2·3 tons to 4·0 tons; turnips from 14·4 tons to 14·5 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 14·3 tons to 15·6 tons; and cabbage from 9·4 tons to 10·1 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows the same rate (2·1 tons) in both years; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, a decrease from 2·3 to 2·1 tons. Flax shows a decrease from 33·4 stones to 29·5 stones per acre.

The total produce of the principal crops in 1890 and 1891, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the average produce per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the estimated average yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1881 to 1891, inclusive.

Produce of
the Crops,
1890-91.

TABLE VI.—The total produce of the principal Crops in 1890 and 1891, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1891.		Decrease in 1891.	
	1890.	1891.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,418,054	1,401,127	—	—	12,837	0·9
Oats, " "	17,790,312	18,833,076	1,037,264	5·8	—	—
Barley, " "	3,007,257	3,310,469	253,202	8·3	—	—
Bere, " "	5,120	4,717	—	—	403	7·9
Rye, " "	109,130	122,206	13,076	7·7	—	—
Beans, " "	86,708	96,709	9,911	11·4	—	—
Peas, " "	10,381	9,684	—	—	697	6·8
Potatoes, in Tons, .	1,810,420	3,036,568	1,226,157	67·7	—	—
Turnips, " "	4,254,710	4,340,464	94,754	2·2	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, }	653,081	807,204	144,123	21·7	—	—
Cabbage, " "	432,610	435,381	3,362	0·6	—	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., .	3,232,220	2,202,012	—	—	1,030,217	31·9
Hay, in Tons, { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Ro- tation, }	1,352,009	1,239,208	—	—	112,801	8·7
{ Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation, . . . }	3,235,981	3,103,644	—	—	132,337	4·1

TABLE VII.—The estimated average produce per statute acre of the principal crops in 1890 and 1891, and the increase or decrease in 1891 compared with 1890:—

Average
produce of
Crops in
1890 and
1891.

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1891.	Decrease in 1891.
	1890.	1891.		
Wheat, in Cwt. of 112 lbs.	16.5	17.3	0	—
Oats	14.5	15.5	0.9	—
Barley	16.8	18.6	1.8	—
Bare	15.5	15.4	—	0.1
Rye	11.6	13.8	2.0	—
Beans	23.4	23.3	—	0.1
Peas	15.7	16.8	0.6	—
Potatoes, in Tons	3.3	4.0	1.7	—
Turnips	14.4	14.5	0.1	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, }	14.3	13.6	1.3	—
Cabbages	9.4	10.1	0.7	—
Flax, in Sticks of 14 lbs.	33.4	39.5	—	3.9
Clover, sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotations,	2.1	2.1	—	—
Hay, in Tons, Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	2.2	2.1	—	0.1

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1891 as compared with preceding years.

Extent
under Crops,
produce, &c.,
1881-91.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1891, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 48. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1882 to 1891, are given at pages 57 to 61.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the average Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1881 to 1891, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1881 to 1890.

Years.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Rye.	Peas.	Turnips.	Swamp Grazed and Base Grass.	Cabbages.	Flax.	Hay.
1881.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1882.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1883.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1884.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1885.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1886.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1887.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1888.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1889.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1890.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1891.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
Average, 1881-90.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1891.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.											
1881.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1882.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1883.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1884.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1885.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1886.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1887.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1888.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1889.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1890.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1891.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Average, 1881-90.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1891.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL PRODUCE.											
1881.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1882.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1883.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1884.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1885.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1886.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1887.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1888.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1889.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1890.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1891.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
Average, 1881-90.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319
1891.	451,794	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319	1,231,319

LIVE STOCK.

Number and
Ages of Live
Stock, 1890
and 1891.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1890 and 1891, and the Increase or Decrease in each description:—

Description of Stock.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	Increase in 1891.		Decrease in 1891.	
			In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
Horses, { Two years old and upwards, .	428,892	427,721	—	—	811	0.2
{ One year old and under two, .	80,417	85,091	5,674	7.1	—	—
{ Under one year, .	75,923	72,007	3,916	4.1	—	—
Total No. of Horses, .	585,232	584,819	7,947	1.4	—	—
Mules,	20,812	20,609	—	—	1,332	4.5
Asses,	212,018	216,268	3,250	1.5	—	—
Cattle, { Two years old and upwards, .	3,217,726	3,405,753	68,070	2.0	—	—
{ One year old and under two, .	829,389	861,173	31,583	3.8	—	—
{ Under one year, .	1,052,904	1,061,643	38,539	3.6	—	—
Total No. of Cattle, .	4,540,019	4,468,511	208,198	4.6	—	—
Sheep, { One year old and upwards, .	2,535,385	2,734,985	219,590	8.7	—	—
{ Under one year, .	1,785,030	1,037,428	132,612	8.8	—	—
Total No. of Sheep, .	4,320,415	4,772,413	390,218	9.0	—	—
Pigs, { One year old and upwards, .	189,243	160,642	—	—	28,701	15.2
{ Under one year, .	1,381,023	1,207,070	—	—	173,953	12.6
Total No. of Pigs, .	1,570,266	1,367,712	—	—	202,654	12.9
Goats,	227,144	338,257	9,163	2.8	—	—
Poultry,	18,408,428	18,276,128	—	—	132,300	0.9

Number of
Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1891, the total number of horses in Ireland was 584,819 being an increase of 7,947 compared with 1890. There was a decrease of 811 in the number "two years old and upwards," and an increase of 5,674 in the "one year old, and under two," and of 3,916 in those "under one year."

Mules numbered 20,609 being 1,332 less than in 1890, and asses 216,268, being an increase of 3,250 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 827,902 in 1890, and 827,747 in 1891, being an increase of 9,845 or 1.2 per cent.; compared with the average number for the ten years 1881-90, they show an increase of 68,526, or 7.5 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,468,511 in 1891, showing an increase of 208,198 or 4.6 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1890, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1881-90; there was an increase of 68,070 in the "two years old and upwards," of 31,583 in the "one year old and under two," and of 38,539 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1881-90, Cattle show an increase of 389,770, or 8.1 per cent.

Sheep numbered 4,722,613 in 1891, being 399,218, or 9·2 per cent. in excess of the number for the previous year, and 1,247,249 or 35·9 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1881-90; the "one year old and upwards" increased by 246,599, or 9·7 per cent. as compared with the number in 1890, and those "under one year" by 152,619, or 8·5 per cent.

Number of
Live Stock.

Pigs were returned as 1,367,712 in 1891, showing a decrease of 202,654, or 12·9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 13·7 per cent. in excess of that for the year 1889. The "one year old and upwards" decreased by 28,701, and those "under one year" by 173,953.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1891 with the average for the ten years 1881-90, we find an increase of 30,670 or 1·5 per cent.

Goats numbered 336,337 in 1891, being 9,193 more than in 1890, and 58,737 or 21·1 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1881-90.

The number of poultry in 1891 was 15,276,128, being 132,300 less than in 1890, but 1,168,753 more than the average for the ten years 1881-90. Of the 15,276,128 poultry in 1891, 932,339 were turkeys; 2,117,306 geese; 2,876,054 ducks; and 9,349,829 ordinary fowl.

Poultry

Compared with 1890, turkeys decreased by 94,309, geese by 93,529, ducks by 124,957, while ordinary fowl increased by 180,795.

" **TABLE X.**—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1881 to 1891, inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1881-90:—

Number of
Live Stock,
1881 to
1891.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1881, . . .	674,746	187,143	3,366,095	3,295,185	1,096,830	266,078	13,972,438
1882, . . .	683,923	187,782	3,367,211	3,071,752	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,004
1883, . . .	661,427	180,760	4,066,953	3,219,311	1,346,361	263,146	13,282,430
1884, . . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,780	3,343,212	1,306,696	254,411	12,747,690
1885, . . .	574,439	197,176	4,228,891	3,478,058	1,360,092	254,437	13,303,333
1886, . . .	578,299	196,545	4,183,094	3,366,043	1,363,142	266,176	13,908,222
1887, . . .	587,234	199,312	4,167,404	3,377,826	1,408,658	271,792	14,480,643
1888, . . .	696,366	203,182	4,093,193	3,026,669	1,397,825	266,673	14,446,400
1889, . . .	694,109	205,216	4,604,174	3,738,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,626,317
1890, . . .	614,884	213,918	4,340,316	4,528,393	1,670,368	327,144	15,406,186
Average 1881-90, . . .	595,605	197,136	4,116,741	3,478,354	1,347,042	277,609	14,107,373
1891, . . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	16,276,128

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1881 to 1891, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1881-90.

Number of
Live Stock,
1881 to
1891.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1881, . . .	79·2	11·4	9·4	67·9	19·9	22·2	64·5	35·6	13·7	86·3
1882, . . .	79·0	10·4	10·9	37·0	19·0	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, . . .	79·3	10·5	10·3	28·3	20·6	25·9	61·7	38·8	13·4	86·6
1884, . . .	78·0	11·1	10·9	28·3	21·3	25·2	62·6	37·5	13·6	87·2
1885, . . .	75·6	11·4	11·6	26·0	20·8	25·2	61·6	38·6	13·7	87·3
1886, . . .	75·5	12·3	11·4	66·7	21·0	22·6	61·7	38·3	13·7	87·6
1887, . . .	75·8	12·8	11·7	66·7	20·6	22·6	60·2	39·8	13·7	87·3
1888, . . .	74·4	12·1	12·5	68·9	21·3	23·6	65·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, . . .	74·4	13·4	12·2	58·5	21·2	23·3	69·6	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, . . .	73·3	18·7	12·0	64·7	21·2	24·1	68·7	41·5	12·1	87·9
Average 1881-90, . . .	73·7	13·0	11·3	36·1	20·9	23·0	61·3	38·7	12·8	87·2
1891, . . .	73·9	14·6	18·3	54·1	21·0	25·9	69·0	41·0	11·7	88·3

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows. TABLE XII.—The following statement shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1891. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,831, and for the last five years 1,397,096, being a decline of 182,735 or 11·8 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,673	1864, .	1,348, 85	1874, .	1,491,375	1884, .	1,398,528
1855, .	1,561,291	1865, .	1,387,448	1875, .	1,520,365	1885, .	1,417,423
1856, .	1,679,529	1866, .	1,402,616	1876, .	1,532,974	1886, .	1,435,546
1857, .	1,606,250	1867, .	1,521,032	1877, .	1,522,611	1887, .	1,504,116
1858, .	1,488,409	1868, .	1,470,339	1878, .	1,464,315	1888, .	1,504,771
1859, .	1,690,389	1869, .	1,596,053	1879, .	1,464,816	1889, .	1,503,781
1860, .	1,626,463	1870, .	1,520,024	1880, .	1,398,047	1890, .	1,409,827
1861, .	1,545,166	1871, .	1,545,682	1881, .	1,392,613	1891, .	1,413,580
1862, .	1,480,835	1872, .	1,551,754	1882, .	1,399,006		
1863, .	1,396,924	1873, .	1,525,156	1883, .	1,402,324		

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1891, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 62; by Poor Law Unions at pages 63-6; and by counties and provinces for each year from 1882 to 1891 at pages 67-71.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Diseases of
Cattle.

The following information is extracted from returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for the year ended the 31st December, 1891.

The returns show an increase in the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the year 1891 as compared with 1889 and 1890, the numbers being 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889. There were 240 outbreaks in 1887, and 181 in 1888.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

There has been a decrease in the number of outbreaks of Swine Fever reported in 1891, as compared with the previous year, the figures being 278 in the year 1891, and 365 in 1890. The number of outbreaks in the year 1890, though greater than in 1889, when 273 occurred, was less than in 1888, in which year there were 392.

Thirteen cases of Glanders were reported during the year.

No case of Farcy was reported.

There were 29 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 17 in the previous year, 21 in 1889, and 25 in 1890.

The returns show that 470 cases of Rabies were reported in 1891, as compared with 353 in 1890, and 405 in 1889.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, respectively. Owing to alterations in their Returns made by the Commissioners in the course of the year 1891, some subjects included in the corresponding Table in the Agricultural Statistics for 1890 are necessarily omitted.

Prices of
Agricultural
Produce.

PRODUCE.	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the Year 1891.				
					Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.	Quarter ending 31 Dec.	Whole Year 1891.
CEREALS—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt. . . .	6 3	6 10	6 14	6 11	7 1	—	6 6	7 10	7 2
Oats, " " " " " "	4 10	5 4	5 10	5 1	5 11	7 11	7 1	6 8	6 10
Barley, " " " " " "	5 0	5 7	5 7	5 4	5 8	—	5 0	5 4	5 10
Rye, per cwt.	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 8	5 8	—	5 11
Potatoes, per cwt. . . .	2 6	2 10	2 11	2 11	4 14	4 8	4 6	4 4	4 10
Bees, " " " " " "	2 10	2 0	1 0	1 10	2 11	2 8	2 5	2 11	2 5
BUTTER, " " " " " "	10 7	10 10	10 0	10 10	10 10	10 11	10 4	11 2	10 10
POULTRY (Turk), " " " "	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 1	10 11	10 1	10 11	10 4	10 11
WOOL, per lb. " " " "	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8	5 10	5 11	5 11	5 11

DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. The details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but as, in some instances, the accounts kept in the establishments did not contain information on all the branches inquired into, the following Table dealing with the subject is not as comprehensive as was intended.

Dairy
Industries.

The Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories was 152, of which 129 were worked by steam power, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 1,213. More than two-thirds of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 107; in Leinster there were 35, in Ulster 6, and in Connaught 4. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1891, was 121,309 cwts., and of Cheese 1,648 cwts., and the number of cans of Condensed Milk amounted to 8,643,173.

[TABLE

TABLE showing, by Provinces and Counties, for the year ended 30th September, 1891, the number of Dairy Factories and of Condensed Milk Factories, with the description of power employed; the number of Milk-Separators in use; the number of hands permanently employed; and the quantity of Butter, &c., produced, also, the number of Milk-Separators used in Private Establishments.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	DAIRY FACTORIES, &c.								Number of Milk-Separators used in Private Establishments.		
	Power Employed.				Total Number of Factories.	Number of Milk-Separators.	Number of Hands permanently employed.	Total Annual Production.			
	Wind.	Water.	Steam.	Waste.				Butter in cwt.		Cheese in cwt.	Condensed Milk in cwt.
LEINSTER:											
Carlow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Dublin,	-	1	(4) 2	-	3	4	47	109	-	-	
Kildare,	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	44	-	-	
Kilkenny,	-	-	(4) 16	8	24	40	51	11,621	-	-	
King's,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lancaster,	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	105	-	-	
Louth and Drogheda, County of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meath,	-	-	(4) 2	-	2	2	10	75	2	-	
Queen's,	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	60	-	-	
Wexmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wicklow,	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	279	-	-	
Wilder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	-	2	21	8	25	45	171	12,319	2	2	
MIDLAND:											
Clare,	-	-	3	-	3	4	11	450	-	1	
Cork,	-	-	(4) 12	2	12	69	120	71,200	220	1,020,000	
Kerry,	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	400	-	2	
Limerick,	-	-	(4) 20	4	20	124	221	20,621	761	5,779,720	
Tipperary,	-	-	(4) 26	1	27	10	127	20,700	1	100,000	
Waterford,	-	-	(4) 11	2	13	28	66	3,200	-	786,000	
Total,	-	-	26	9	35	231	329	107,271	1,042	6,886,721	
ULSTER:											
Antrim,	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	174	-	-	
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Cavan,	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	221	-	2	
Down,	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	519	-	-	
Fermanagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Monaghan,	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	140	-	2	
Tyrone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total,	1	1	4	-	6	8	26	814	-	2	
CONNAUGHT:											
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Leitrim,	2	-	1	-	3	4	14	202	-	-	
Mayo,	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	11	-	-	
Roscommon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	2	-	2	-	4	5	28	214	-	1	
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	3	3	29	17	50	208	525	121,299	1,042	6,888,723	

(a) Including one Factory employing Wind and Steam Power, and one employing Wind, Water, and Steam Power.

(b) Including one Factory employing Wind and Water Power.

(c) Including one Factory employing Wind and Steam Power.

(d) Including two Factories employing Wind and Water Power.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1891 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the seventeen years, 1875-91:—

Exports of Live Stock

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.				Swine.			Total.	
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Sow Swine.	Total.		
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Slaughter or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875.	254,230	893,378	51,727	1,200,335	55,704	282,538	641,347	279,275	127,979	866,319	75,475	941,794	1,815
1876.	218,124	956,618	25,755	1,200,500	45,947	304,200	674,271	511,257	155,823	825,544	77,875	903,419	1,679
1877.	240,422	892,518	1,700	1,134,640	39,249	298,400	671,246	299,648	155,774	866,122	78,215	944,337	1,675
1878.	269,924	116,715	4,211	390,850	51,244	728,222	655,528	295,211	148,290	850,739	69,400	920,139	1,674
1879.	267,217	202,264	2,840	472,321	66,824	660,398	556,621	130,750	475,371	522,199	10,254	632,453	1,675
1880.	275,294	177,203	3,823	456,320	66,415	153,490	582,894	811,237	716,733	508,425	28,217	536,642	1,680
1881.	216,120	395,899	2,511	614,530	22,332	374,387	456,704	364,866	277,232	541,230	16,491	557,721	1,681
1882.	261,777	447,599	3,818	713,204	19,022	793,274	381,242	216,219	159,664	602,144	16,491	618,635	1,682
1883.	297,253	378,214	1,829	677,296	16,727	321,267	216,729	149,192	169,234	468,719	17,214	485,933	1,683
1884.	279,209	267,232	2,270	548,711	71,246	723,648	255,465	272,828	528,293	437,267	15,421	452,788	1,684
1885.	323,244	212,848	1,976	538,068	39,818	865,070	470,413	178,680	649,093	252,269	27,490	279,759	1,685
1886.	292,200	208,217	1,247	492,264	46,914	732,280	416,790	190,220	727,010	262,120	16,719	278,839	1,686
1887.	371,118	172,219	2,270	545,607	64,273	865,611	400,404	260,254	660,658	252,124	16,719	268,843	1,687
1888.	295,200	208,217	1,247	492,264	46,914	732,280	416,790	190,220	727,010	262,120	16,719	278,839	1,688
1889.	371,118	172,219	2,270	545,607	64,273	865,611	400,404	260,254	660,658	252,124	16,719	268,843	1,689
1890.	306,204	172,219	1,247	479,670	47,297	865,611	400,404	260,254	660,658	252,124	16,719	268,843	1,690
1891.	371,118	172,219	2,270	545,607	64,273	865,611	400,404	260,254	660,658	252,124	16,719	268,843	1,691

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 14.2 per cent. to those enumerated in 1891, as compared with 14.9 per cent. in 1890; in sheep 18.2 per cent. as compared with 14.7 per cent. in 1890; and in pigs 36.8 per cent. as compared with 38.4 per cent. in 1890.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1891 amounted to 33,396, equal to 5.6 per cent. of those enumerated.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 4,137 horses, 273 cattle, 15,425 sheep, and 158 pigs.

Imports of Live Stock.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1890.

The inquiries made in the preceding five years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1890. At the request of the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, the Form heretofore used for collecting information on the subject was varied in some respects, and additional details were obtained.

Honey produced in 1890.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 31.2 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1890, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 292,116 lbs.; of this, 91,906 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 86,105 lbs. in Munster; 86,416 lbs. in Ulster; and 27,689 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 292,116 lbs., 184,088 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 108,028 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 163,551 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 128,565 lbs. "Section Honey." The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1890-91, amounted to 22,210; of which 8,780 were in hives having movable combs, and 13,430 in other hives.

Honey
produced in
1890.

According to the returns collected there were 5,594 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1890; of which 2,365 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 3,229 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1890 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1889 as 29,396; the quantity of honey as 424,588 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1889-90 as 24,665; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1889 as 7,536 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the six years, 1885-90. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1890 was less than that for any of the preceding five years, and considerably below the average.

STATEMENT showing for each of the Six Years 1885-90 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

Years.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			General Total.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,195	59,218	105,414	141,385	55,598	196,983	602,397
1886	52,800	74,339	126,941	145,133	56,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	185,951	58,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	99,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116

SCUTCHING MILLS.

Scutching
Mills, 1891.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1891 was 1,006, being a decrease of 53 compared with 1890, and a decrease of 146 since the year 1882. 990 of these Mills in 1891 were in Ulster, 5 in Munster, 2 in Connaught, and 7 in Leinster. There were 415 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 313 having 5 or 6; 248 with from 7 to 12; 27 having from 13 to 18, and 3 having above 18 stocks; 827 were worked by water power; 125 by steam; and 54 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1890 amounted to 6,119, and of this number 6,008 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

Scutching
Mills, 1882
to 1891.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1882 to 1891 inclusive, by Provinces:—

Provinces.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Leinster, . .	7	8	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
Munster, . .	19	15	12	9	8	8	4	4	5	5
Ulster, . .	1,114	1,069	1,086	1,057	1,033	1,063	1,050	1,048	1,045	990
Connaught, . .	12	10	8	9	5	2	2	3	2	2
IRELAND, .	1,152	1,122	1,115	1,082	1,053	1,072	1,070	1,062	1,060	1,006

Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1891, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County:—

Scutching
Mills, 1891

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.						Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Harness.	Wind.	Total No. of Mills.	Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 20 Stocks.	Having above 20 Stocks.	
LEINSTER:												
Longford, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	14
Louth & Deaghada,												
Co. of Town, . . .	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	42
Meath, . . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Total, . . .	5	2	.	.	.	7	.	1	5	1	.	70
MUNSTER:												
Cork, . . .	5	.	.	.	.	5	4	1	.	.	.	21
Total, . . .	5	.	.	.	.	5	4	1	.	.	.	21
ULSTER:												
Antrim, . . .	123	8	4	.	.	135	57	45	31	1	.	745
Armagh, . . .	62	22	3	.	.	87	16	32	35	4	1	673
Cavan, . . .	25	5	.	.	.	40	8	17	11	2	3	308
Donegal, . . .	156	3	7	.	.	166	110	33	13	.	.	619
Down, . . .	48	38	15	.	.	101	21	53	66	19	.	1,290
Ferryburgh, . . .	23	1	1	.	.	25	13	7	4	2	.	147
Londonderry, . . .	145	9	6	.	.	160	93	26	16	1	.	808
Meenaghas, . . .	62	9	6	.	.	77	24	26	23	3	.	254
Tyrone, . . .	133	27	11	.	.	171	99	49	41	1	.	676
Total, . . .	816	122	54	.	.	992	411	311	241	26	3	6,068
CONNAUGHT:												
Leitrim, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	8
Mayo, . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	12
Total, . . .	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	20
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	827	125	54	.	.	1,006	425	313	268	27	3	6,119

CORN MILLS.

In 1891, for the first time, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,462, of which 1,319 were worked by water, 68 by

Corn Mills

steam, 20 by wind, and 75 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 228 mills, oats in 1,003, and Indian corn in 249. In 204 of the 1,482 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

Number of CORN MILLS, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week, when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED.				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.							
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All other.	Under 25 cwts.	25 and under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 500 cwts.	500 cwts. and over.		
Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.									
LEINSTER:																	
County.	17	27	.	.	.	2	7	3	.	.	.	3	5	8	1	.	
Dublin.	30	2	2	.	8	8	4	10	.	.	1	3	.	4	12	.	
Edinboro.	43	47	1	.	8	13	24	16	.	2	1	5	13	23	11	.	
Elboway.	28	26	1	.	1	13	13	12	.	.	2	3	5	13	7	.	
King's.	23	22	.	.	.	4	25	3	.	2	1	3	8	16	4	.	
Longford.	22	26	.	.	.	2	20	3	.	.	4	3	17	7	1	.	
Louth.	27	18	8	.	2	1	15	3	.	.	3	3	16	5	8	.	
Meath.	26	44	1	1	8	10	26	3	.	4	3	7	16	13	5	.	
Queen's.	27	23	8	.	3	7	13	2	.	2	1	3	16	4	7	.	
Westmeath.	44	43	.	.	1	.	43	1	1	3	3	13	13	5	1	.	
Wexford.	34	77	1	23	8	26	48	16	.	5	30	27	26	8	3	.	
Wicklow.	13	13	.	.	1	4	8	1	.	.	2	2	1	8	3	.	
Total.	400	294	32	24	24	26	208	52	2	22	63	97	122	22	62	.	
MUNSTER:																	
Clare.	13	13	1	.	.	7	3	1	.	3	1	.	1	1	2	.	
Cork.	27	63	12	.	14	47	16	23	.	5	7	4	21	21	23	.	
Kerry.	36	13	3	.	1	4	3	2	.	2	.	1	8	3	3	.	
Limerick.	30	13	3	.	2	13	1	2	.	2	.	1	3	.	13	.	
Tipperary.	43	29	4	.	1	13	26	21	.	4	3	3	13	23	13	.	
Waterford.	25	22	2	.	2	2	7	12	.	1	2	4	2	8	4	.	
Total.	177	175	22	.	20	87	52	72	.	18	14	22	42	62	43	.	
ULSTER:																	
Armagh.	21	77	.	.	4	2	76	3	.	3	2	14	25	23	3	.	
Armagh.	24	42	2	.	1	2	40	2	.	2	2	5	20	12	3	.	
Carry.	49	37	.	.	1	2	34	1	.	1	1	17	24	14	1	.	
Down.	40	28	4	.	1	1	18	12	.	2	2	27	15	13	3	.	
Down.	40	49	2	2	3	0	49	3	.	2	13	30	36	24	3	.	
Fermanagh.	45	44	.	.	1	1	44	.	.	2	7	23	34	.	.	.	
Londonderry.	47	42	2	.	2	1	41	14	.	.	3	5	22	17	12	.	
Monaghan.	50	67	1	.	2	.	64	3	.	2	2	21	25	3	3	.	
Tyrone.	205	27	2	.	4	2	23	11	.	13	13	22	24	23	4	.	
Total.	699	373	22	2	22	12	247	62	.	20	47	142	199	143	40	.	
CONNAUGHT:																	
Galway.	42	39	.	.	2	20	20	4	.	2	4	14	22	11	7	.	
Leitrim.	24	23	1	.	.	.	23	2	.	4	2	2	1	2	1	.	
Mayo.	42	44	.	.	.	2	27	4	.	3	2	5	13	5	7	.	
Roscommon.	34	34	.	.	.	1	29	4	.	1	1	3	17	5	4	.	
Sligo.	26	17	1	.	2	1	16	2	.	2	1	1	2	7	4	.	
Total.	167	126	2	.	4	27	125	24	.	11	12	32	62	36	23	.	
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1,482	1,312	56	26	50	229	1,003	249	2	51	152	229	424	296	206	.	

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Following the course adopted in the four previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1891. I received replies to 322 out of 465 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 93 to 147.

The following Table shows, by Counties and Provinces, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to—

County.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	County.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.
Antrim,	23	13	Mayo,	9	16
Armagh,	1	8	Meath,	67	78
Carlow,	7	10	Monaghan,	1	8
Cavan,	6	11	Queen's,	19	11
Clare,	3	7	Roscommon,	8	14
Cork,	18	20	Sligo,	1	3
Donegal,	10	19	Tipperary,	19	32
Down,	7	7	Tyone,	15	11
Dublin,	3	13	Waterford,	9	6
Fermanagh,	4	19	Westmeath,	14	12
Galway,	14	33	Wexford,	2	13
Kerry,	5	3	Wicklow,	7	3
Kildare,	17	18			
Kilkenny,	19	18	PROVINCES.		
King's,	28	33	Leinster,	198	223
Lancaster,	13	18	Munster,	15	31
Limerick,	21	14	Ulster,	83	97
Londonderry,	17	12	Connacht,	45	29
Longford,	10	6			
Louth,	3	3	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	401	484

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

In view of the interest attaching to this subject in later years, inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890 were repeated in 1891, and, in addition, returns were (as already stated) obtained, showing the distribution of the area entered under "Woods and Plantations" in the Agricultural Statistics, and the estimated number of each description of tree: the details are set forth in the GENERAL SUMMARY OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1891. The subjects of investigation were—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1891, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber; V. The area under Woods and Plantations, and the estimated number of each description of tree in June, 1891. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851-91 there were some slight fluctuations in the average, and that comparing 1891 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 2 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 311,554 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1891, 1,388 acres were planted with trees, against 1,488 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted nearly one-sixth, and fir trees over 7 per cent. of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 91st March, 1891, 114 homes for £25,805 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number 6, amounting to £1,395, were sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 1,351,775. The area returned as cleared is 1,191 acres.

Of the 1,351,775 trees felled, 324,340 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also:—15,768 trees for sleepers, 88,028 (chiefly larch) for paling, 8,056 for spooks, &c., 29,445 for fuel, 8,377 for furniture and building purposes, 7,702 for carts, wagons, &c., 298 for dog sleds, and 5,245 for ship-building.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1891.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1891, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
DUBLIN COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Regents Park, . . .	1 8	8 8	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Ordov. (a), . . .	2 4	5 5	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8
DOWRY COUNTY.																
Ballyhogan (a), . . .	2 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 1	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 8	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Clontarf, . . .	3 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	2 0	2 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Droghda, . . .	2 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 4	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 4	0 10
Larne, . . .	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	-	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	1 8
KILKARE COUNTY.																
Adhy (a), . . .	2 8	3 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Kilkee (a), . . .	3 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	2 0	2 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8
May, . . .	1 10	2 4	1 1	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 8	0 7	1 8
Belmullet, . . .	1 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 4	3 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
KILKERRY COUNTY.																
Chish, . . .	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Castlebar, . . .	2 8	3 8	1 8	0 8	2 8	0 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Johnstown (a), . . .	3 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Kilmore, . . .	0 8	2 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Philly, . . .	1 10	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 8	0 10	1 8
Thomastown (a), . . .	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
KILPATRICK COUNTY.																
Wickham, . . .	2 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 8
Palmy, . . .	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	3 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	0 10
Thomastown (a), . . .	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirrow, . . .	3 8	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	3 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10
Tullamore (a), . . .	2 8	3 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	-	-	-	-
KILPATRICK COUNTY.																
Ballymahon, . . .	2 8	3 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	0 10	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8
Down, . . .	1 7	1 10	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 1	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 8
Lough, . . .	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 8	0 8
KILPATRICK COUNTY.																
Ards, . . .	1 8	0 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	1 8
Galley (a), . . .	0 8	0 8	1 8	2 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8
Donaghadee (a), . . .	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8
Donaghadee (a), . . .	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 1	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 11

(a) Very little work done by women or girls during winter months.
 (b) Women and girls not employed generally. Women and girls get at the rate of 2s. per day during harvest.
 (c) For short and weeks in harvest time wages are considerably above this average.
 (d) Without diet.
 (e) Boys, women, or girls are not employed in this district as Agricultural labourers in the winter months.
 (f) Without diet.
 (g) The women or girls employed in this district as Agricultural labourers in the winter months.
 (h) This is exclusive of diet, and the high wages are only given for about two weeks in the harvest. Women and girls get work only about four months in the year, in early summer and during harvest.
 (i) This is the season usually given with diet.
 (j) The men in most instances have also a house and potato ground.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

COUNTY OR CONSIDERABLE DISTRICT.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
SHANNON COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adarey (d.) . . .	1 30	3 6	0 10	1 1	1 2	1 6	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 8
Donaghadee . . .	1 0	3 1	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 7	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Delin (d.) . . .	0 0	3 0	1 2	2 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	1 0	0 10	1 0	—	0 10	1 0	—	—
Forth	1 0	3 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 10
Glenties	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 5	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
Trillick (d.) . . .	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
UPPER CONNETH.																
Albion (d.) . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Belin (d.)	1 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10
Donaghadee . . .	1 3	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Glenties	1 0	0 1	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10
WICKLOUGH COUNTY.																
Donaghadee (d.) .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—
Donaghadee . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Delin (d.)	1 7	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Elphinstown (d.) .	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 4	0 7	1 0	0 5	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Glenties (d.) . . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
Malinbeg	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
WESTERN CONNETH.																
Donaghadee . . .	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Glenties	1 3	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 7	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0
New Ross	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Trillick	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Wexford	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Arklow	1 3	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Bay of	1 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 4	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 4	0 0	1 0
Donaghadee (d.) .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Wicklow	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY.																
Donaghadee (d.) . .	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	—	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ennis	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10
Ennistown	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ennistown	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ennistown	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Ennistown	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0
Ennistown	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Ennistown	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0

- (a) Women or girls are rarely employed as agricultural labourers in this district, except in hay-making or harvest operations, to a small extent.
 (b) Very few boys engaged by the week. Girls are mostly all engaged by the half year or a quarter.
 (c) Harvest wages average much higher, about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. Very little employment is winter for women and girls.
 (d) During the harvest wages are higher. Very little employment given in this district for women or girls.
 (e) There are about the ordinary rates, and would not include wages paid in special cases, such as hay-making and harvest.
 (f) Women or girls are employed in this district.
 (g) Very few females are employed in winter as agricultural labourers in this district.
 (h) Women or girls very rarely employed in winter.
 (i) Girls hired chiefly by the quarter from 21 to 24 lbs.
 (j) If hired. Women not employed in winter as agricultural labourers.
 (k) Without work.
 (l) Without work.
 (m) At a rate, breakfast and dinner are supplied with this rate of wages, but the employment is constant only in a few instances. One labourer is hired 6d.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

COUNTY AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICT.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
CORK COUNTY, E. E.																
Baltimore, (A) . . .	120	20	10	12	10	10	011	12	10	10	00	00	00	00	01	00
Charleville . . .	10	20	12	12	10	10	00	10	10	10	00	00	00	00	00	00
Cork, North . . .	120	20	12	12	10	10	011	10	10	10	010	10	12	10	00	00
Cork, South . . .	20	20	12	10	10	10	00	212	10	20	00	10	10	10	00	00
Ferry, (C) . . .	10	10	011	10	10	12	010	10	10	10	00	010	02	10	00	00
Kestry, (C) . . .	10	11	00	10	11	12	011	10	10	10	00	010	07	10	00	00
Kinsale . . .	17	10	12	10	10	10	00	07	10	12	00	011	00	11	00	00
Malton . . .	12	20	11	12	10	10	10	012	10	012	00	00	00	10	00	00
Midleton . . .	10	20	10	10	11	10	00	11	10	10	010	10	10	10	00	00
Michaelstown . . .	11	21	10	10	11	10	011	10	10	10	00	010	02	10	00	00
Newmarket, (C) . . .	10	10	00	10	10	10	00	00	10	10	00	010	00	10	00	00
Quemona . . .	20	00	00	12	10	10	00	010	10	10	00	00	00	12	00	00
Tynagh . . .	00	00	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	00	10	10	010	10	00	00
CORK COUNTY (W. E.)																
Bandon, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	00	00	10	10	00	010	00	10	00	00
Bantry, (C) . . .	10	10	00	10	00	10	00	00	10	10	00	00	00	12	00	00
Castletown, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	10	010	10	010	10	00	00
Clonakilly, (C) . . .	10	01	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	00	00
Dromore, (C) . . .	12	10	00	10	00	010	00	010	00	010	00	07	00	02	00	00
Maunabo . . .	10	00	00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	00	10	010	10	00	00
Midleton . . .	10	00	10	12	11	10	010	11	10	10	02	010	22	10	00	00
St. Mary's . . .	10	10	10	10	00	10	00	010	00	10	00	00	00	10	00	00
Skull . . .	10	10	011	10	00	10	010	10	10	00	010	07	00	00	00	00
KERRY COUNTY.																
Galveston, (C) . . .	00	00	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	00	010	10	010	10	010	10
Glenties, (C) . . .	00	00	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	10	010	10	010	10	010	10
Glenties, (C) . . .	00	00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	010	10	010	10	010	10
Kennedy . . .	10	20	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	10	010	10
Kilberry . . .	12	00	00	10	10	10	00	00	10	10	00	00	00	10	00	00
Killegalla, (C) . . .	10	00	00	10	010	10	00	10	10	10	00	010	00	10	00	00
Lisnery . . .	10	10	10	10	010	10	00	010	10	10	00	010	00	10	00	00
Trillick, (C) . . .	12	17	011	12	010	10	00	010	10	10	07	010	00	11	00	00
LIMERICK COUNTY.																
Adare, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	10	010	10	00	00	00	00
Adare, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	10	010	10	00	00	00	00
Bruff, (C) . . .	10	00	011	10	011	10	010	10	010	10	00	010	00	10	00	00
Kilbarnock, (C) . . .	20	00	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	010	10	00	010	00	00	00
Limerick, (C) . . .	20	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	010	10	00	010	10	00	00
Newmarket, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	010	10	00	010	10	00	00
Newmarket, (C) . . .	10	20	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	010	10	00	010	10	00	00
Rockfield . . .	10	00	10	10	10	10	010	10	10	00	00	10	10	00	00	00

(C) With support.

(C) With support, in any other.

(C) With support, in any other.

(C) With support, in any other.

(C) With support, in any other.

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(C) With support, in any other.

(C) With support, in any other.

(C) With support, in any other.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Males								Females							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Armagh, . . .	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	-
Ballyshannon, . .	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Dundee, . . .	1.8	1.8	0.11	1.1	0.20	0.11	0.8	0.10	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.8
Dungannon, . . .	1.7	1.8	0.11	1.1	0.11	1.0	0.10	0.11	1.8	1.8	0.10	0.10	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.10
Larne, . . .	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0
Navan, . . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Portadown, . . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.10	1.0	0.10	1.0
Richmond, . . .	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.20	0.20	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.8
DOWRY COUNTIES.																
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Downpatrick, . .	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.4	0.10	1.8
Downpatrick, . .	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Downpatrick (A), . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.10	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.10
WATERFORD COUNTIES.																
Downpatrick, . .	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.10	-	-	0.4	0.4
Downpatrick, . .	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.10	1.8
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	0.11	1.4	1.8	0.10	0.11	0.10	1.8	0.10	0.10
Downpatrick (A), . .	0.8	0.8	0.10	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	-	-
LONGFORD COUNTIES.																
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	0.11	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.11	0.10	1.8	0.7	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.11	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.11	0.7	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.10	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.11	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
MONAGHAN COUNTIES.																
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	0.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.10	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	0.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	1.8
Downpatrick (A), . .	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.8
THAMES COUNTIES.																
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.8
Downpatrick (A), . .	1.8	0.10	0.10	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	1.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.10	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick (A), . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.10
Downpatrick, . .	1.8	0.8	0.10	1.8	0.11	1.8	0.8	0.11	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.11	0.10	1.8	0.8	0.10

40 Very few women or girls employed.

41 Generally speaking (as is seen in women earning district), there is very little employment for agricultural labourers.

42 Farm labourers are generally employed by the half-year, and boarded by the farmers.

43 Without board. One boy for 42 months, 40 from 25 to 25 percent months, with board, lodging, and washing customary. Working farm near to

44 May and November each year.

45 The same the whole year round.

46 Without board. The general rate of wages is 1s. per day with food. Boys, women, and girls 8d. to 10d. per day, with food.

47 Without food.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1891.

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IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
GALWAY COUNTY.																
Abbey (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	0 0	-	0 0	-	-	-
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 1	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 2	1 1	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 7	0 0
Chimney	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0
Clashmore	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Doonbeg	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Galway (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Oran (A.)	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 10	-	0 10	-	0 0	-
Langford (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Maybegh (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Oughmash (A.)	1 2	2 0	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Portlanna	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Roadstone (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0
Spilzie (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Town.	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 10
Woodford (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
LITIM COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 7
Clashmore-Ross	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10
Drumblair	1 0	2 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
Minchmullin	1 12	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Wells (A.)	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	-	-	-	-
MALO COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	-	-	-	-
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Ballinacorney (A.)	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	-	-	-	-
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 10	-	0 0	-	1 0	-	0 10	-	0 0	-	0 0	-
Ballinacorney (A.)	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Chesmore (A.)	1 7	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Wesport	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Wesport (A.)	1 4	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 7	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Wesport	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																
Arthara (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0
Boyle	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	-	-
Castlerea (A.)	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11	1 1	0 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0
Doonbeg (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Doonbeg (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
SLIGO COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	-	-	-	-
Colleeny (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Doonbeg (A.)	1 0	1 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0
Doonbeg (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0
Doonbeg (A.)	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

- (a) There are no girls employed daily in this district in winter months, and there is little or no employment for girls in summer months by the year.
- (b) In some parts of the district, no women or girls are employed as day labourers in winter months, but are employed in summer months. In other parts of the district no women or girls are employed as day labourers during winter months, but are employed in summer months. When working with farmers they are housed, but not when employed by contractors, as the latter never do so.
- (c) The information is reported in relation to their wages.
- (d) Very few women employed as labourers except in harvest time.
- (e) There are very few women or girls employed as day labourers in winter months.
- (f) In harvest time women get 10 sh. per day. There are very few women and girls employed in winter.
- (g) Not much labour in the district.
- (h) Very little labour in the district.
- (i) Some employed.
- (j) There is little or no employment in this district either summer or winter.
- (k) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (l) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (m) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (n) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (o) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (p) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (q) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (r) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (s) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (t) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (u) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (v) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (w) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (x) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (y) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.
- (z) There are no women or girls employed as day labourers in winter in this district.

*Loans for Labourers' Dwellings under Labourers Acts.*Loans for
Labourers'
Dwellings.

It would appear from the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1892, that from the inception of these Acts up to that date, loans for the erection of 24,515 cottages were applied for by various Boards of Guardians, and that loans to the amount of £1,254,475 were sanctioned for the erection of 11,871 cottages.

Out of the 11,871 houses authorized, 8,955 have been provided, and 3,833 of these actually let (at weekly rents varying from 7½d. to 2s.), and 657 others were in process of erection at the date of the Report.

It is also stated in the same report that further improvement schemes are about to be submitted, embracing 2,998 cottages at an estimated cost of about £374,284.

From the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1892, it appears that 702 loans to private persons, for this class of work, were sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic. c. 19, the total amount of the loans being £335,470.

*Agricultural Schools.*School
Farms, &c.

The following information is extracted from the report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1891:—

The total number of School Farms in connection with Ordinary National Schools on the 31st December, 1891, was 48. The total number of pupils examined in Practical Agriculture in this class of schools was 690, of whom 607 passed in the Agricultural Programme.

There were also 28 Schools having School Gardens attached; the number of pupils examined in the School Gardens was 405, of whom 321 passed.

Dairy Manage-
ment.

The number of pupils who attended at the Glasnevin Dairy School during the two Sessions of 1891, was 50. The Royal Dublin Society has continued its aid by offering money prizes and free studentships amongst the pupils, both at this school and at that in Cork.

The attendances at the Munster Dairy School at Cork have been 31 at each of the three Sessions respectively.

"The Dairy School at the Marlborough-street Training College is doing very useful work, and the large attendance—which is voluntary—of the Queen's Scholars, evidences a very laudable desire on their part of acquiring a knowledge of the important industry of dairying.

"The acquaintance with improved methods of dairy management acquired by the large numbers of students attending the College, must in the future exercise a beneficial influence in the country districts to which they will return.

"The subject of itinerant dairy instruction has received attention, and arrangements are made for the coming year by which persons will be available who will proceed to districts of the country for the purpose of giving instruction in dairy management.

"These persons will be sent as soon as a Local Committee in connection with a National School is formed, and arrangements are made for the efficient teaching of the subject."

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 77 to 90; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
23rd August, 1892.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TILLAGE: MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in SQUARE ACRES, and the DURATION of LEASE in the Year 1891.

COUNTIES.	FARMERS OF CATTLE AND HORSE STOCK IN SEVERAL YEARS.										EXTENT OF LOAN FUNDS.									
	FARMERS.										TOTAL.									
	FARMERS.										FARMERS.									
	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	188,881	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284	248,284
ALBANY.	1,127	2,048	3,819	5,888	8,791	5,345	472	348	45	11,858	18									

* Distiller's Wet assay Rich Lignite in Connors Woodland

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under GROVE (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARRIEN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1821.

COUNTIES.	PROVINCE OF THE ARMY REGTS.										COUNTIES.	PROVINCE OF THE NAVY REGTS.									
	Crops, Incult. by Roads and Rivers.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Pasture-lands.	Turf Bog.	Moat.	Barren Land Sown.	Water, Rivers, and Ponds, &c.		Crops, Incult. by Roads and Rivers.		Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Pasture-lands.	Turf Bog.	Moat.	Barren Land Sown.	Water, Rivers, and Ponds, &c.			
ARTARAY, ABERDEEN,	208	486	1	0	40	10	68	68			217	416	0	1	10	88	105				
BARROCK,	217	486	0	2	27	24	8	83			219	292	1	1	1	1	7	9			
CLYDE,	218	364	0	17	8	17	8	83			220	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
CUNY,	219	313	0	12	8	1	4	4			221	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
CLARE,	220	308	0	10	40	10	10	44			222	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
CHRY,	221	486	1	10	14	37	184	48			223	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
DOUGLAS,	222	348	0	8	8	84	308	50			224	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
DUFF,	223	364	0	10	0	1	8	8			225	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
DEGLA,	224	364	0	10	0	1	8	8			226	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
FERRELL,	225	364	0	10	40	0	24	8			227	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
GARRET,	226	486	0	17	30	54	180	48			228	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
KEST,	227	486	0	12	8	18	30	8			229	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
KELLY,	228	364	0	14	8	18	30	8			230	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
KELLY,	229	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			231	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
KELLY,	230	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			232	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	231	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			233	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	232	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			234	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	233	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			235	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	234	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			236	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	235	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			237	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	236	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			238	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	237	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			239	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	238	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			240	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	239	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			241	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	240	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			242	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	241	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			243	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	242	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			244	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	243	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			245	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	244	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			246	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	245	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			247	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	246	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			248	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	247	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			249	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	248	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			250	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	249	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			251	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	250	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			252	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	251	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			253	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	252	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			254	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	253	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			255	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	254	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			256	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	255	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			257	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	256	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			258	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	257	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			259	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	258	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			260	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	259	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			261	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	260	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			262	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	261	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			263	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	262	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			264	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	263	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			265	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	264	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			266	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	265	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			267	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	266	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			268	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	267	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			269	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	268	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			270	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	269	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			271	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	270	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			272	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	271	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			273	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	272	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			274	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	273	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			275	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	274	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			276	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	275	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			277	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	276	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			278	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	277	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			279	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	278	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			280	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	279	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			281	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	280	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			282	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	281	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			283	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	282	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			284	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	283	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			285	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	284	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			286	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	285	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			287	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	286	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			288	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	287	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			289	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	288	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			290	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	289	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			291	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	290	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			292	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	291	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			293	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	292	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			294	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	293	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			295	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	294	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			296	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	295	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			297	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	296	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			298	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	297	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			299	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	298	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			300	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	299	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			301	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	300	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			302	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	301	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			303	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	302	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			304	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	303	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			305	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	304	364	0	12	8	18	30	8			306	428	0	1	1	1	7	9			
LENN,	305	364																			

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TYPH BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1861.

[illegible]

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CULTIVATION.										
	CEREALS, FRUIT, AND FEED.								OTHER.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Spelt.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Other.
ARMAGH,	1,267	67,340	876	3	35	1,360	25	71,697	41,580	10,622	407
ANTRIM,	5,718	41,965	80	8	395	141	80	84,148	26,484	8,640	700
CARLOW,	1,403	29,174	1,107	1	7	-	-	29,829	9,332	8,102	700
CARRICK,	474	28,867	17	11	167	10	-	40,206	26,000	5,461	624
CLARE,	2,025	13,100	414	8	1,058	70	2	16,777	26,694	8,410	700
CORK,	16,313	88,808	17,095	8	214	8	16	155,708	86,368	81,064	3,841
DUBLIN,	490	80,637	1,560	46	1,189	196	130	55,118	42,340	18,776	600
DOW,	15,207	181,000	808	-	85	448	71	113,264	48,868	17,617	801
DUBLIN,	4,258	11,818	2,107	1	123	8	167	10,274	6,043	5,245	1,000
FERRIS,	872	16,676	20	8	847	7	36	20,848	18,481	8,061	800
GALWAY,	8,258	42,963	2,677	20	1,046	8	22	62,763	41,621	15,664	1,041
KERRY,	2,842	25,080	9,600	44	836	34	20	36,069	27,506	8,671	2,000
KILKENNY,	1,365	20,448	12,113	80	281	1	2	34,282	7,569	18,865	1,500
KILMURRAY,	1,107	80,612	16,480	-	1	-	8	52,273	25,416	9,800	1,700
KING'S,	817	16,808	18,610	20	685	-	-	36,207	14,411	16,286	1,000
LEITH,	87	11,887	12	2	413	-	-	15,213	16,202	1,490	600
LONDON,	6,066	16,028	804	8	84	-	1	55,676	16,846	4,587	1,000
LONDONDERRY,	1,114	60,000	1,094	11	461	211	18	72,867	30,006	14,549	207
LONGFORD,	387	14,100	20	8	296	5	6	14,236	11,202	2,682	600
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Down.	1,048	24,606	14,258	15	8	86	26	30,257	16,824	8,001	807
MAYO,	1,700	46,206	748	20	2,837	6	16	56,322	43,479	7,666	1,000
MAYO,	1,307	25,680	818	3	162	6	15	26,177	16,843	6,729	1,041
MONAGHAN,	800	46,640	1,612	12	60	34	25	46,131	21,666	7,622	810
QUEEN'S,	616	21,566	20,425	10	82	-	1	44,862	16,862	43,413	1,041
ROSCOMMON,	450	21,313	180	9	1,242	4	1	25,706	25,547	4,000	1,000
SLIGO,	807	37,692	364	-	277	8	4	16,847	16,800	2,680	600
TIPPERARY,	6,213	46,866	21,000	20	266	-	4	61,813	36,316	26,386	1,000
TRIM,	1,363	58,665	308	8	648	70	1	67,667	42,658	16,617	700
WATERFORD,	1,178	26,367	1,273	-	87	-	-	26,866	16,662	6,274	2,007
WEXFORD,	20	16,787	800	1	887	8	-	17,416	18,250	4,089	1,000
WICK,	6,064	66,717	20,400	18	34	1,014	-	80,602	22,667	18,643	841
WILLOW,	864	23,480	479	8	8	-	-	24,924	18,264	5,414	600
PROVINCES.											
LEITH,	22,774	277,444	124,668	90	1,583	1,080	384	496,619	147,455	96,627	10,000
MAYO,	21,540	218,084	44,302	88	2,259	109	46	251,708	167,204	76,666	20,000
QUEEN'S,	21,208	668,196	4,861	168	5,277	2,689	848	814,584	266,671	66,276	4,207
DOWN,	7,407	136,682	3,500	60	6,274	21	46	167,866	142,278	26,666	6,000
Total,	60,878	1,231,306	277,866	303	15,148	4,142	560	1,486,765	756,382	300,666	40,717

NUMBER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1891; THE VALUATION IN 1891; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

CULTIVATED CROPS.							CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1891.			Valuation in 1891.	Population in 1891.	COUNTIES.
Cereals and Grasses.	Saltpetre.	Timber.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Wheat.	Flax.	Cereals, Roots, &c. for the Year 1891.	Timber for the Year 1891.	Flax for the Year 1891.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
22	308	479	29	389	33,891	13,013	44,847	43,318	311,001	1,577,861	428,179	AMHERST.
44	804	238	83	1,219	37,155	4,568	29,738	26,286	249,531	428,808	143,289	ANDOVER.
179	809	24	193	334	26,323		13,710	17,319	7,648	364,858	46,568	CLARE.
81	1,494	86	107	1,817	36,648	3,529	16,583	39,119	147,479	274,738	111,517	CARLISLE.
163	1,479	29	22	406	41,293	11	4,438	61,867	336,361	817,054	351,469	CLARE.
188	4,489	1,723	244	1,423	147,158	46	47,136	123,470	269,718	1,239,836	426,420	CORK.
35	2,268	522	88	831	66,129	3,000	29,861	44,714	521,361	587,181	166,605	DOWN.
87	749	889	172	9,111	71,308	13,648	63,668	11,864	573,748	663,934	267,648	DUBLIN.
140	876	52	7	1,338	14,879		16,466	30,565	78,498	1,462,138	429,514	DUBLIN.
41	877	29	24	474	29,441	1,483	8,893	66,266	183,273	286,334	74,173	FERRISBURGH.
81	2,118	64	9,813	1,004	63,801	7	30,954	66,268	267,560	474,328	314,712	GLAUGHER.
184	3,733	343	589	823	46,894	26	7,884	67,111	166,881	266,356	179,136	KERRY.
81	304	78	512	411	29,716		13,679	66,466	169,831	326,711	79,368	KILKENNY.
81	1,867	72	81	817	39,801		21,814	36,719	142,765	239,441	67,561	KILKENNY.
79	343	63	584	958	29,716	2	10,736	35,149	113,839	249,963	69,863	KILKENNY.
18	1,774	16	27	868	51,369	18	484	41,428	62,358	180,693	76,618	LIMERICK.
248	1,946	49	43	731	39,809		8,746	300,861	161,348	432,386	186,963	LIMERICK.
81	718	211	42	1,213	42,698	11,690	46,874	73,815	174,879	366,466	187,868	LIMERICK.
26	1,123	22	26	429	16,739	13	8,771	30,468	79,818	181,669	82,643	LIMERICK.
13	305	129	7	860	26,696	114	13,971	7,422	83,436	393,748	71,868	LOUTH & DOWN, County of Down.
40	1,791	169	307	963	36,320	83	6,886	66,861	148,477	614,779	298,654	MONAGHAN.
145	488	48	68	861	36,329	18	53,868	63,676	154,186	467,118	24,867	MONAGHAN.
81	276	161	86	639	61,736	8,613	56,743	13,147	225,643	363,688	66,366	MONAGHAN.
154	794	50	119	546	30,643	1	31,866	66,861	161,348	361,862	64,863	MONAGHAN.
28	1,138	44	786	813	23,317		6,418	63,110	176,366	366,466	114,869	MONAGHAN.
13	371	22	46	813	51,618	8	6,773	36,719	74,169	239,479	66,613	MONAGHAN.
279	3,741	83	586	796	36,320		29,666	66,861	264,426	666,664	278,369	MONAGHAN.
81	1,868	103	81	9,077	62,698	17,690	86,866	66,861	264,426	426,426	171,461	MONAGHAN.
179	1,867	26	1	416	26,684		11,869	11,869	17,703	17,703	66,666	MONAGHAN.
77	1,127	18	165	713	17,864		7,422	41,603	66,866	614,706	66,116	MONAGHAN.
286	2,114	61	84	467	46,418	73	66,361	22,348	167,866	264,226	111,779	MONAGHAN.
81	716	13	81	803	16,306		14,866	41,679	66,116	264,226	62,116	MONAGHAN.
1,546	16,879	663	1,473	7,532	261,138	218	163,848	429,698	1,261,866	4,261,666	1,161,774	MONAGHAN.
1,546	16,863	5,862	1,261	4,861	261,746	26	266,671	429,648	1,161,866	5,273,546	1,161,492	MONAGHAN.
803	8,622	9,862	622	16,261	424,644	76,266	274,667	261,746	1,261,866	4,261,866	1,161,514	MONAGHAN.
803	7,586	373	8,629	8,729	161,669	83	26,666	261,666	429,679	1,429,511	724,774	MONAGHAN.
8,796	41,048	8,796	7,532	26,138	1,121,424	24,963	161,669	1,429,629	4,261,511	14,261,511	4,784,736	TOTAL.

* The slight difference between the Total Valuation by Counties and that by Towns is accounted for by the fact that the County and Town Valuations are not taken at the same period of the year.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCE, THE

COUNTIES.	CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FEEDS.						
	PRODUCE IN						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Turn.	Rye.	Maize.	Peas.
	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.	Grain of 1875 lbs.
ANSON,	30,402	1,153,897	16,435	20	821	22,209	738
ARMAR,	45,743	602,696	1,145	116	1,628	2,180	429
CARLEW,	22,686	285,812	96,365	19	100	-	-
CAYNE,	6,464	222,200	264	153	9,642	226	-
CLARE,	28,966	124,125	6,985	34	13,646	1,200	20
CORK,	187,847	1,220,500	247,480	95	4,866	64	191
DONOGAL,	7,267	1,225,717	21,204	623	16,767	2,613	8,968
DOW,	221,416	1,466,124	6,601	-	823	6,722	1,081
DUBLIN,	30,716	223,860	46,246	15	1,226	333	1,241
FERRISBURGH,	11,646	268,223	225	161	4,260	60	126
GALWAY,	72,224	696,212	42,836	686	22,877	76	127
KERRY,	42,255	414,179	58,616	529	7,228	422	264
KILDARE,	26,212	247,744	223,116	145	3,612	17	30
KILKENNY,	64,204	464,377	274,877	-	14	-	114
KING'S,	6,162	223,781	229,072	265	6,866	-	-
LATHAM,	426	247,887	186	30	7,124	-	-
LIMERICK,	22,722	268,247	14,911	45	1,212	-	11
LONDONDERRY,	18,112	1,261,262	17,286	126	6,748	4,898	766
LONDONDO,	7,222	268,247	206	45	2,722	46	20
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Town.	18,716	268,247	263,769	165	126	1,272	201
MAYO,	26,066	726,846	12,219	255	22,722	26	126
MEATH,	26,261	464,272	16,261	62	2,622	127	126
MERRIDALE,	12,266	226,746	14,272	126	672	766	226
MONAGHAN,	11,222	272,722	426,222	226	746	-	12
MONTGOMERY,	6,727	222,627	2,622	26	22,122	64	11
SLIGO,	6,474	226,266	2,622	-	4,126	22	26
TYNARNEY,	116,666	724,724	422,272	427	1,666	-	44
TYNAR,	22,422	1,264,122	1,266	96	7,262	1,266	24
WATERFORD,	16,146	422,272	22,722	-	722	-	-
WATERLOO,	1,464	268,247	6,742	12	3,227	66	-
WEXFORD,	126,222	672,266	216,266	226	227	26,266	-
WICKLOW,	21,666	224,211	6,222	20	70	-	-
PROVINCE.							
LATHAM,	424,212	4,222,222	2,222,222	1,222	22,172	42,222	2,222
MONTGOMERY,	476,272	6,722,222	272,222	1,122	22,642	2,122	222
TYNAR,	221,224	4,222,222	22,272	1,222	41,142	22,422	6,222
CONNAUGHT,	116,646	2,222,222	62,272	722	22,224	226	42
TOTAL,	1,421,122	16,222,272	8,214,222	4,717	122,226	26,722	2,224

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1891.

THE CROPS.										COUNTIES.		
Grain Crops.							HAY.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Mixed Wheat and Barley.	Oats and Flouring.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Bees.	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
143,382	148,183	7,343	818	3,318	5,785	213	473,368	90,392	113,772	AYRSH.		
101,373	62,293	8,341	348	3,696	5,481	476	326,611	43,896	46,360	ARGY.		
41,868	68,267	12,648	1,344	7,229	148	1,036		29,666	24,333	CARLOW.		
88,183	48,890	16,137	269	14,236	580	659	85,165	35,935	125,429	CAYMAN.		
81,657	71,647	25,795	968	15,930	548	618	536	30,147	185,414	CLARE.		
266,617	452,378	16,345	3,711	41,571	16,880	2,765	1,051	66,268	215,368	COCK.		
181,673	295,614	19,070	364	55,333	4,371	237	385,436	49,316	39,344	DOUGLAS.		
180,009	293,890	13,769	370	8,673	13,137	1,363	229,466	126,671	26,435	DUBLIN.		
40,568	33,479	11,990	667	17,267	938	46		21,602	37,318	DUNELM.		
46,608	43,611	12,693	224	5,192	249	174	80,218	14,406	105,086	FERRISBURGH.		
126,508	176,244	45,639	786	22,688	546	20,796	189	23,371	161,606	GLASH.		
147,485	80,348	32,363	1,421	41,268	983	3,330	840	10,000	166,812	KERRY.		
56,127	107,647	16,896	664	2,631	466	1,661		20,269	25,209	KILBARR.		
45,180	126,361	26,768	944	22,692	462	277		42,544	77,666	KILKENNY.		
82,829	186,680	25,250	536	3,781	814	3,218	33	50,756	18,968	KING'S.		
67,661	13,344	8,297	338	13,360	73	172	618	1,714	124,713	LIMERICK.		
77,361	36,630	16,385	2,146	26,385	267	330		10,224	206,867	LIVINGTON.		
126,787	232,136	3,366	618	7,450	1,763	816	240,292	61,714	30,426	LONGFORD.		
42,684	31,276	8,568	362	15,466	343	131	1,560	13,333	33,338	LONDON.		
67,367	169,687	2,636	613	2,652	848	61	2,716	20,226	12,626	LONDON and DUBLIN.		
										County of York.		
184,688	168,687	16,211	476	26,614	716	1,237	1,214	13,336	66,469	MAID.		
36,118	67,180	14,690	1,761	7,689	366	466	628	26,664	256,436	MAID.		
69,365	64,340	16,364	446	8,423	1,666	812	176,261	42,636	59,176	MONTGOMERY.		
69,614	166,776	34,616	1,632	7,426	79	2,643	60	66,366	26,670	QUEEN'S.		
69,746	66,616	12,370	236	15,418	266	8,935		8,935	147,186	ROBINSON.		
66,612	47,733	11,631	146	13,686	146	380	216	13,336	67,612	SLIGO.		
101,779	266,684	47,633	2,336	37,633	633	2,186		60,633	126,586	TARRANT.		
346,793	296,663	6,146	467	12,667	2,636	756	217,693	67,634	122,693	TARRANT.		
63,663	66,667	61,643	1,774	16,657	264	6		16,674	32,677	WATERFORD.		
66,314	48,668	15,685	616	7,668	160	2,316		16,666	66,616	WATERFORD.		
97,206	266,306	64,777	3,761	16,667	663	651	650	66,666	66,667	WATERFORD.		
36,636	36,666	16,666	606	6,666	60	670		66,666	77,636	WATERFORD.		
										PROVINCES.		
371,666	1,462,666	266,627	15,769	166,333	4,666	13,773	1,666	167,666	226,479	LONDON.		
541,613	1,666,766	331,263	15,766	166,767	16,426	8,655	1,661	226,636	266,776	MONTGOMERY.		
1,167,636	1,666,766	67,667	4,236	66,666	61,666	4,667	2,161,666	266,666	716,434	QUEEN'S.		
666,637	471,616	66,616	1,766	64,766	1,666	66,631	2,266	66,640	166,644	DOUGLAS.		
3,666,666	4,366,464	600,304	66,633	456,361	67,663	57,766	3,666,613	1,766,766	6,366,614	TOTAL.		

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY FOOD LAW UNION, THE EXTENT OF LAND

FOOD LAW UNION.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS											
	CORN, GRAIN, AND FRUIT.											
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Swedes.	Turneps.	Peas.	Beans.	Other.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ASHLEY,	330	7,795	7,185	13	23	-	-	14,394	4,876	4,346	879	-
AYTON,	422	2,372	2	-	3	216	-	18,424	7,664	1,263	31	-
BARNS,	453	8,962	4,711	4	35	45	18	14,316	2,351	3,255	259	-
BARNS,	1,311	26,130	18	3	52	52	59	57,153	12,553	4,671	117	-
BARNS,	45	8,325	18	1	254	3	-	8,800	4,759	1,213	446	-
BEY,	602	10,854	14,320	8	46	1	-	36,111	4,421	7,516	735	-
BALDINGHAM,	59	7,513	1	-	-	-	-	7,525	4,515	516	55	-
BALDINGHAM,	508	6,580	61	8	143	-	18	6,955	3,535	1,136	188	-
BALDINGHAM,	118	4,896	316	-	105	-	-	8,718	3,931	1,216	107	-
BALDINGHAM,	1,686	6,728	68	1	70	-	-	6,395	4,744	1,552	152	-
BALDINGHAM,	4	8,321	816	-	6	351	-	5,786	4,474	1,978	39	-
BALDINGHAM,	538	4,386	8	1	70	2	1	4,855	4,474	1,978	39	-
BALDINGHAM,	118	14,320	1	-	16	3	1	14,363	11,583	1,978	39	-
BALDINGHAM,	4	10,854	38	2	8	1	8	15,535	6,035	2,857	14	-
BALDINGHAM,	15	8,718	9	1	87	43	-	8,437	4,733	723	368	-
BALDINGHAM,	114	88	305	-	9	18	1	714	675	596	74	-
BALDINGHAM,	1,311	4,472	1,427	-	113	2	2	7,437	3,348	853	820	-
BALDINGHAM,	28	7,437	55	-	-	-	-	7,437	3,348	853	820	-
BALDINGHAM,	440	10,421	13	-	2	6	2	22,880	5,563	8,123	31	-
BALDINGHAM,	447	7,796	680	1	6	-	-	8,681	3,390	2,750	787	-
BALDINGHAM,	818	1,419	-	-	52	-	1	1,895	2,168	617	141	-
BALDINGHAM,	38	4,778	-	-	1	-	1	4,778	4,470	383	49	-
BALDINGHAM,	240	8,793	15	-	1	-	2	8,747	1,111	1,131	147	-
BALDINGHAM,	1	2,935	425	-	228	-	-	2,946	5,341	3,688	6	-
BALDINGHAM,	220	6,688	6,075	1	16	-	-	10,177	2,863	3,485	320	-
BEY,	154	6,696	16	-	130	-	-	6,541	6,614	606	107	-
BEY,	8	5,394	-	-	2	-	-	5,394	4,945	830	218	-
BEY,	1,311	5,094	1,282	-	7	-	-	6,680	5,919	1,254	260	-
BEY,	1,368	14,067	4,801	-	-	-	-	26,477	7,015	4,115	726	-
BEY,	478	6,536	969	6	13	26	26	7,241	4,763	1,788	825	-
BEY,	38	5,444	6	-	130	-	-	5,398	5,168	416	185	-
BEY,	829	5,444	38	-	2	-	-	6,021	5,563	1,360	407	-
BEY,	1,616	7,475	1,779	2	2	-	-	10,177	5,691	3,119	626	-
BEY,	162	4,730	71	-	505	1	1	6,025	5,643	1,756	381	-
BEY,	8	14,067	8	-	1	-	1	14,776	7,364	3,688	81	-
BEY,	131	2,696	1,418	-	1	-	-	4,180	2,294	615	105	-
BEY,	88	8,367	-	-	10	-	-	8,680	8,699	1,875	59	-
BEY,	2	6,648	8	-	8	-	-	8,749	8,744	1,000	119	-
BEY,	6	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	2,198	305	49	-
BEY,	302	12,154	16	2	186	-	-	12,015	6,795	1,618	345	-
BEY,	607	6,729	804	1	3	-	24	4,740	1,305	1,319	279	-
BEY,	32	7,681	15	1	169	1	-	7,760	5,730	1,366	75	-
BEY,	5	5,539	175	18	439	-	-	5,641	5,210	282	165	-
BEY,	1,740	5,730	80	-	6	-	1	5,747	5,296	1,366	364	-
BEY,	145	10,733	5	-	66	2	1	10,748	4,974	1,366	116	-
BEY,	1,478	4,899	1,736	-	10	-	3	7,081	3,708	5,356	558	-
BEY,	804	4,180	8	2	94	-	-	4,787	3,207	708	331	-
BEY,	1,185	4,899	80	-	-	-	-	6,182	3,208	528	173	-
BEY,	45	14,094	736	1	11	43	8	10,222	5,072	3,102	144	-
BEY,	603	18,862	35	6	212	2	-	14,284	7,365	3,267	233	-
BEY,	518	14,588	-	-	4	8	-	15,118	6,658	1,667	162	-
BEY,	435	14,185	2,724	1	8	-	10	17,121	9,977	4,081	2,863	-
BEY,	411	884	35	2	94	1	-	1,187	1,664	699	165	-
BEY,	1,262	3,489	365	-	43	-	-	5,030	5,178	699	314	-
BEY,	27	3,670	4	-	26	-	-	3,427	1,634	326	126	-
BEY,	22	3,996	131	8	215	-	-	5,441	3,022	321	181	-
BEY,	68	4,280	55	3	144	16	2	4,736	4,481	853	184	-
BEY,	4,764	25,400	45	-	46	36	20	31,768	12,078	4,260	863	-
BEY,	485	7,418	5,079	-	-	8	8	10,615	2,841	2,468	228	-
BEY,	126	4,439	554	-	60	1	-	4,763	5,433	1,122	187	-
BEY,	1,161	5,771	461	-	2	-	80	3,076	1,703	240	360	-
BEY,	453	2,177	223	-	7	1	8	2,012	1,380	387	115	-
BEY,	481	18,079	7,669	11	5	7	8	21,422	7,414	4,110	387	-
BEY,	4	5,096	104	-	161	-	-	6,578	3,046	791	4	-
BEY,	384	10,590	4	-	143	28	-	15,102	6,926	9,666	114	-
BEY,	327	5,408	879	-	4	-	-	5,011	3,648	1,296	311	-
BEY,	68	5,746	8	-	73	-	-	4,609	2,432	1,147	158	-
BEY,	125	5,115	13	-	3	-	-	2,464	1,803	591	74	-
BEY,	172	8,869	1,686	3	314	-	-	8,308	2,924	2,160	368	-
BEY,	328	5,851	38	-	86	27	-	3,448	2,686	1,135	476	-
BEY,	1,765	10,331	11,715	-	14	-	14	21,668	8,684	5,557	1,49	-
BEY,	181	7,351	4	2	169	3	1	7,014	6,022	1,407	107	-
BEY,	180	895	12	-	186	19	-	1,153	2,076	454	391	-
BEY,	462	10,846	303	-	3	-	1	13,656	4,796	4,173	366	-
BEY,	1,348	6,632	894	17	433	6	17	7,349	6,345	2,283	517	-
BEY,	8	4,925	12	2	79	-	-	5,412	4,707	1,647	171	-
BEY,	552	7,458	286	40	67	-	2	8,266	7,515	426	1	-
BEY,	1,279	11,186	1,686	1	-	-	-	1,968	3,061	361	171	-
BEY,	1,207	3,865	1,669	-	84	-	-	8,625	8,336	1,369	261	-

FROM CROPS IN THE YEAR 1891; THE VALUATION IN 1891; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.												
HARVESTED CROPS.						Tons.	WHEAT FOR HAY ONLY.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Crops.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Other Cereals.		Wheat.	Hay.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
10	362	30	33	71	16,000	3,447	21,000	40,945	10,300	10,000	10,000	10,000
11	14	104	0	37	1,738	3,361	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
12	179	33	8	104	7,130	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
13	115	163	50	191	10,000	2,630	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
14	251	0	446	172	7,770	1,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15	500	60	303	170	10,000	8,638	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
16	114	22	18	322	6,000	379	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
17	180	0	0	85	3,000	10	1,414	4,414	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
18	154	0	475	84	5,000	1,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
19	118	51	118	88	7,411	1,701	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
20	80	30	1	30	6,000	1,600	8,811	1,507	21,000	46,107	14,000	14,000
21	519	0	0	905	5,000	2,305	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
22	58	0	0	88	11,445	4,020	10,000	8,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
23	41	0	0	11	11,779	4,022	8,400	5,603	42,000	10,400	10,000	10,000
24	455	0	1	146	6,414	15	840	1,000	20,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
25	44	0	0	35	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
26	47	0	0	20	4,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
27	324	0	0	103	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
28	132	0	0	81	7,900	4	4,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
29	112	0	0	101	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
30	322	0	0	113	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
31	114	0	0	80	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
32	750	0	0	48	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
33	118	0	0	80	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
34	470	15	20	415	5,000	0	805	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
35	740	17	37	320	3,000	0	50	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
36	200	0	0	45	4,000	0	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
37	300	0	0	117	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
38	307	13	14	312	1,000	100	8,707	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
39	300	0	0	70	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
40	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
41	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
42	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
43	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
44	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
45	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
46	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
47	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
48	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
49	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
50	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
51	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
52	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
53	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
54	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
55	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
56	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
57	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
58	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
59	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
60	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
61	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
62	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
63	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
64	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
65	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
66	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
67	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
68	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
69	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
70	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
71	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
72	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
73	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
74	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
75	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
76	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
77	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
78	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
79	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
80	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
81	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
82	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
83	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
84	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
85	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
86	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
87	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
88	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
89	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
90	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
91	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
92	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
93	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
94	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
95	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
96	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
97	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
98	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
99	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
100	300	0	0	80	3,000	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

TABLE T.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CULT.												
	CORN, GRASS, AND PASTURE.												
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Swedes.	Other Roots.	Grass.	Pasture.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
CHESHIRE,	10	5,106	4	78	142	4	15,050	6,253	1,329	301			
CORNWALL,	40	14,343	204	8	73	12	5,281	7,994	8,031	10			
DEVON,	52	5,624	10	8	8	2	5,535	5,795	998	34			
GLoucester,	1,001	4,000	10	8	8	2	5,535	5,795	1,000	755			
GLoucester,	131	6,278	8	8	8	2	5,535	5,795	805	177			
GLoucester,	208	5,617	1	2	18	1	2,807	5,144	475	85			
GLoucester,	1,318	5,617	4,911	3	24	1	12,728	1,709	1,610	220			
GLoucester,	364	5,617	23	30	30	1	2,515	2,515	2,515	2,515			
GLoucester,	571	5,617	56	31	30	18	7,301	6,278	1,386	117			
GLoucester,	67	4,618	73	1	1	1	4,105	1,735	614	323			
GLoucester,	377	5,617	1	1	1	1	5,617	5,617	5,617	5,617			
GLoucester,	684	5,617	1	1	1	1	5,617	5,617	5,617	5,617			
GLoucester,	969	5,617	5,617	3	4	1	6,432	5,617	2,515	235			
GLoucester,	377	7,394	67	8	493	1	5,091	4,920	1,308	41			
GLoucester,	11,000	11,000	2	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000			
GLoucester,	23	20,000	400	400	400	11	21,374	5,400	4,435	80			
GLoucester,	1,341	16,064	49	11	59	2	16,736	5,415	5,515	162			
GLoucester,	252	7,394	37	37	37	1	7,394	3,304	1,471	371			
GLoucester,	252	4,750	8	1	36	1	5,000	4,180	710	321			
GLoucester,	728	5,617	678	3	149	3	6,286	2,601	1,710	728			
GLoucester,	61	20,717	12	163	163	4	20,717	7,400	6,078	34			
GLoucester,	219	5,617	12	107	107	1	5,617	3,467	1,575	34			
GLoucester,	722	4,200	48	31	31	1	4,070	4,000	1,415	303			
GLoucester,	17,777	17,777	475	8	167	27	14,184	8,000	1,602	180			
GLoucester,	470	7,394	10	1	1	1	7,394	4,207	1,002	445			
GLoucester,	833	14,184	7	10	139	3	17,251	11,000	2,555	126			
GLoucester,	1,694	7,394	68	11	1	2	8,130	3,000	2,675	415			
GLoucester,	59	3,955	1	135	1	1	3,955	4,000	475	305			
GLoucester,	302	10,201	7,704	1	1	1	14,798	5,711	4,000	1,000			
GLoucester,	206	11,315	219	85	1	151	11,315	5,801	2,330	40			
GLoucester,	331	3,955	4	3	1	1	3,955	2,604	300	10			
GLoucester,	252	3,955	45	4	1	1	3,955	3,027	300	10			
GLoucester,	3	4,455	4	2	315	1	4,717	5,400	370	100			
GLoucester,	282	17,522	11	39	9	1	17,718	7,700	2,000	107			
GLoucester,	17	4,673	70	33	33	1	4,700	3,710	1,270	494			
GLoucester,	37	3,710	3,615	3	1	1	3,710	7,220	8,204	1,004			
GLoucester,	37	7,407	35	69	69	1	7,407	4,220	3,000	401			
GLoucester,	404	7,775	1,455	2	108	1	8,235	3,320	3,790	405			
GLoucester,	785	5,071	30	30	3	1	5,071	7,901	702	104			
GLoucester,	154	6,168	2,002	3	34	1	6,168	4,907	3,800	404			
GLoucester,	580	10,111	20	1	1	1	10,111	2,600	300	327			
GLoucester,	1,586	17,500	11,700	8	1	1	17,500	7,400	7,407	871			
GLoucester,	267	20,612	3	1	2	1	20,612	16,470	5,070	500			
GLoucester,	4,772	18,612	70	8	304	48	22,607	7,001	4,704	540			
GLoucester,	47	8,240	38	33	1	1	8,240	3,000	3,000	343			
GLoucester,	16	10,310	41	205	1	1	10,310	1,110	1,400	30			
GLoucester,	281	3,910	427	1	163	1	3,910	5,100	360	331			
GLoucester,	510	3,314	8,720	14	273	1	17,430	6,300	4,700	728			
GLoucester,	670	1,000	300	41	1	1	1,000	1,304	400	323			
GLoucester,	453	3,001	30	1	1	1	3,774	1,273	400	140			
GLoucester,	730	16,214	300	1	1	1	11,770	4,979	3,300	407			
GLoucester,	1,566	3,657	900	1	1	1	5,614	2,600	1,604	200			
GLoucester,	181	3,141	20	1	223	1	3,079	3,370	1,100	300			
GLoucester,	112	4,914	3,645	24	27	1	3,412	3,471	4,004	409			
GLoucester,	111	1,620	19	14	1	1	1,614	2,100	300	240			
GLoucester,	3	5,286	802	8	1	1	5,286	3,610	2,200	304			
GLoucester,	1,304	4,750	33	1	134	1	4,628	4,600	1,300	600			
GLoucester,	400	1,000	30	18	1	1	1,000	1,915	444	100			
GLoucester,	100	5,000	20	133	2	1	5,000	8,807	300	300			
GLoucester,	349	10,561	34	10	1	1	10,561	8,800	7,200	117			
GLoucester,	14	5,775	1	1	1	1	5,775	3,700	1,000	94			
GLoucester,	135	5,775	15	1	403	3	5,775	4,000	800	200			
GLoucester,	3	10,774	31	3	302	1	11,101	10,120	800	30			
GLoucester,	562	6,018	4,014	4	1	1	11,000	2,002	2,000	200			
GLoucester,	108	3,400	7,288	4	3	1	12,777	5,000	3,010	304			
GLoucester,	813	4,500	107	3	16	1	4,500	4,907	1,310	405			
GLoucester,	3	4,710	4	30	1	1	4,710	4,201	210	30			
GLoucester,	578	3,773	1,702	46	1	1	5,495	5,104	1,607	441			
GLoucester,	478	5,073	45	3	78	1	5,073	5,104	1,607	441			
GLoucester,	481	6,000	150	1	220	1	10,000	2,100	2,100	400			
GLoucester,	83	3,210	1	234	1	1	3,210	2,200	104	104			
GLoucester,	58	5,000	7,000	5	63	1	10,010	6,000	8,000	104			
GLoucester,	302	5,077	8,000	1	1	1	7,700	3,001	3,600	100			
GLoucester,	486	5,300	301	1	1	1	10,441	5,415	5,100	3,700			
GLoucester,	81	5,150	40	4	1,200	1	5,150	5,112	4,000	1,100			
GLoucester,	1,470	9,000	6,400	12	20	1,375	20,300	8,307	4,510	1,000			
GLoucester,	504	4,401	1,000	1	1	1	4,771	9,500	1,000	400			
Total,	10,470	1,214,500	127,500	350	11,615	4,143	253	1,900,000	783,300	800,000	11,317		

YEARS GROUPS IN THE YEAR 1891; THE VALUATION IN 1891, AND THE POPULATION IN 1901.—continued

1. 自然选择与下等、高等生物。

ENERGY CENTS.							REVENUE MAY 1970.				TOTAL REVENUE MAY 1970.		VALUATION IN 1969.		POPULATION IN 1969.		1958 LAW ENTITIES.		
County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County	City
1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200
3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300
4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400
5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500
6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600	6	600
7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700	7	700
8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800	8	800
9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900	9	900
10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000
11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100	11	1100
12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200	12	1200
13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300	13	1300
14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400	14	1400
15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500	15	1500
16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600	16	1600
17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700	17	1700
18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800	18	1800
19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900	19	1900
20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000	20	2000
21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100	21	2100
22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200	22	2200
23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300	23	2300
24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400	24	2400
25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500	25	2500
26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600	26	2600
27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700	27	2700
28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800	28	2800
29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900	29	2900
30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000	30	3000
31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100	31	3100
32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200	32	3200
33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300	33	3300
34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400	34	3400
35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500	35	3500
36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600	36	3600
37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700	37	3700
38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800	38	3800
39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900	39	3900
40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000	40	4000
41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100	41	4100
42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200	42	4200
43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300	43	4300
44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400	44	4400
45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500	45	4500
46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600	46	4600
47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700	47	4700
48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800	48	4800
49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900	49	4900
50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000	50	5000
51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100	51	5100
52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200	52	5200
53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300	53	5300
54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400	54	5400
55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500	55	5500
56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600	56	5600
57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700	57	5700
58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800	58	5800
59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900	59	5900
60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000	60	6000
61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100	61	6100
62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200	62	6200
63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300	63	6300
64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400	64	6400
65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500	65	6500
66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600	66	6600
67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700	67	6700
68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800	68	6800
69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900	69	6900
70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000	70	7000
71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100	71	7100
72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200	72	7200
73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300	73	7300
74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400	74	7400
75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500	75	7500
76	7600	76	7600	76</															

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNION, THE

POOR LAW UNION.	CORN, STRAW, AND FRUIT.							PRODUCE.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Eye.	Beans.	Peas.	
	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	Certs. of 112 lbs.	
ADURSTON,	2,170	221,283	725,350	360	567			
ADURSTON,	6,710	200,161	24		32			
ADURSTON,	5,511	252,831	85,125	44	401	5,207		371
ADURSTON,	25,083	365,428	224	26	820	1,107		371
ADURSTON,	1,961	85,668	261	12	4,101	68		308
ADURSTON,	14,484	379,631	392,401	73	519	37		
ADURSTON,	249	62,516	15		13			
ADURSTON,	8,870	50,000	626	48	1,841			179
ADURSTON,	1,857	73,530	4,118		1,208			
ADURSTON,	16,744	55,249	1,176	16	964			
ADURSTON,	82	111,333	9,135		68	5,714		
ADURSTON,	4,785	68,946	88	16	874			
ADURSTON,	12,754	248,318	18		248			10
ADURSTON,	73	254,592	102	26	42			14
ADURSTON,	1,645	64,625	66	22	2,126	406		27
ADURSTON,	5,843	5,542	4,036		61	398		33
ADURSTON,	34,433	50,730	30,669		1,142	66		23
ADURSTON,	1,542	111,548	1,401					
ADURSTON,	7,783	285,177	118		23	80		23
ADURSTON,	11,540	124,504	13,765	22	82			
ADURSTON,	6,383	27,046			618			13
ADURSTON,	482	48,324			442			13
ADURSTON,	3,348	62,749	138		14	96		26
ADURSTON,	13	26,191	6,294		4,424			
ADURSTON,	3,772	57,358	116,451	19	346			
ADURSTON,	1,756	63,089	256		2,488			
ADURSTON,	58	35,648						
ADURSTON,	27,364	71,483	21,672		23			
ADURSTON,	20,902	248,586	40,248		165			
ADURSTON,	7,804	100,630	15,653	126	163	428		263
ADURSTON,	287	74,618	72		3,800			
ADURSTON,	36,822	112,234	578					
ADURSTON,	24,161	138,180	35,028	49	27			44
ADURSTON,	2,702	82,150	1,152		2,346	59		13
ADURSTON,	138	154,749	45	20	14			
ADURSTON,	5,768	42,061	27,732		14			
ADURSTON,	680	126,546			158			
ADURSTON,	23	120,838	96		1,915			
ADURSTON,	84	14,258			72			
ADURSTON,	6,108	167,382	232	25	2,168	212		
ADURSTON,	14,743	70,642	6,295	12	25			268
ADURSTON,	901	107,023	138	20	2,660			16
ADURSTON,	69	25,067	2,388	213	7,000			
ADURSTON,	36,214	100,640	1,520		73			
ADURSTON,	1,807	116,737	39		968	28		12
ADURSTON,	27,751	78,391	34,622		126			26
ADURSTON,	5,223	52,837	169	28	1,215			
ADURSTON,	21,148	68,367	631					
ADURSTON,	623	145,022	15,161	35	116	845		79
ADURSTON,	22,345	76,721	482	10	2,664	30		
ADURSTON,	1,673	108,943		10	166			
ADURSTON,	6,042	248,283	25,492	15	88			120
ADURSTON,	5,422	8,710	264	22	182	24		
ADURSTON,	17,060	44,885	3,067		741			
ADURSTON,	373	41,140	67		271			
ADURSTON,	481	48,222	3,052	168	3,985			
ADURSTON,	869	48,772	658	76	1,067	216		22
ADURSTON,	114,692	362,154	364		688	774		217
ADURSTON,	6,137	132,265	63,211			175		66
ADURSTON,	5,573	62,584	8,106		760	10		
ADURSTON,	24,369	47,662	9,365			24		87
ADURSTON,	15,388	43,267	2,077		70	17		39
ADURSTON,	8,067	206,235	121,168	121	81	112		46
ADURSTON,	41	45,242	1,035		1,777			
ADURSTON,	5,628	215,110	72		1,620	833		
ADURSTON,	5,617	68,726	6,619					
ADURSTON,	16,461	68,122	21		1,626			
ADURSTON,	5,361	43,241	260		48			
ADURSTON,	3,847	117,068	34,968	45	6,556			
ADURSTON,	4,016	46,685	228		1,880	1,943		
ADURSTON,	82,726	256,154	220,128			808		
ADURSTON,	2,220	66,185	46	30	2,165	77		10
ADURSTON,	1,630	5,056	164		2,000	117		
ADURSTON,	12,055	224,564	4,636		26			
ADURSTON,	17,040	71,145	4,225	220	4,791	23		103
ADURSTON,	42	91,780	169	24	960			
ADURSTON,		102,130	23,680	653	2,174			
ADURSTON,	4,871	26,389	150		138			
ADURSTON,	26,064	105,444	63,137	26		2,496		
ADURSTON,	15,941	41,814	16,497		414			

PRODUCT OF THE CRUISE IN THE YEAR 1891.

OF THE CLUB.

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PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1891—continued.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.										MAY.		FOOD-LAW UNIONS.
Produce.	Quantity.	Weight of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Seed.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
21,820	20,066	4,099	308	5,581	48	581	2,074	7,084	20,129	CHIEF.		
41,481	36,006	7,963	22	6,826	2,003	48	333	7,470	2,002	CHIEF.		
18,446	17,353	1,011	12	717	45	341	4,078	10,000	10,000	CHIEF.		
18,431	17,349	2,025	252	3,849	557	64	64	6,098	41,300	CHIEF.		
18,446	18,402	2,944	224	3,412	58	37	612	6,098	20,000	CHIEF.		
17,846	1,306	781	13	5,813	14	378		588	13,320	CHIEF.		
57,230	8,302	878	40	248	80	7	47,664	5,071	4,000	CHIEF.		
13,969	24,846	3,512	81	4,545	159	18		5,144	52,094	CHIEF.		
5,773	5,479	4,263	71	2,013			182	787	16,779	CHIEF.		
4,362	5,192	311		220	10	8	61	1,843	4,000	CHIEF.		
20,128	14,375	1,343	245	6,700	340	321		5,738	43,381	CHIEF.		
5,000	85,338	8,044	32	1,404	13	8	70	5,314	2,000	CHIEF.		
15,704	6,815	3,255	547	4,072	15	7		1,319	52,500	CHIEF.		
22,964	5,952	10,034	30	2,000	66	227	63	5,007	30,007	CHIEF.		
22,918	33,177	14,375	805	1,414	400	170		4,004	4,004	CHIEF.		
20,426	24,189	1,306	40	540	322	7	16,476	12,000	24,361	CHIEF.		
22,669	27,444	254	19	1,163	326		32,453	4,460	4,460	CHIEF.		
26,411	80,519	1,182	276	1,300	582	68	61,831	12,004	2,381	CHIEF.		
20,333	20,731	14,003	739	6,516	64	17		3,802	54,332	CHIEF.		
36,868	31,067	3,172	422	5,362	2,079	100	63,082	6,000	15,704	CHIEF.		
20,000	20,000	8,000	205	2,360	136			4,007	1,300	CHIEF.		
23,007	9,443	5,704	32	1,000	31		18,045	4,319	20,000	CHIEF.		
22,018	17,638	13,276	872	6,190	89	907	200	42,608	42,608	CHIEF.		
22,640	16,787	1,807	35	6,000	1,000	38	24,268	14,228	3,303	CHIEF.		
16,476	15,185	8,627	303	8,034	63	191	438	4,436	31,607	CHIEF.		
15,601	20,344	4,022	246	2,480	16	1,318	73	1,637	64,600	CHIEF.		
34,003	26,149	2,200	246	1,310	1,002	140	4,769	10,000	17,607	CHIEF.		
25,151	20,076	6,867	817	4,281	4,273	715	49	4,690	10,000	CHIEF.		
46,496	31,019	1,719	110	1,380	145	68	144,023	20,160	17,800	CHIEF.		
17,078	31,089	7,382	468	5,346	1,000	38		3,314	37,342	CHIEF.		
36,802	5,001	3,502	56	7,100				308	20,000	CHIEF.		
38,734	70,000	32,002	402	1,100	1,000	218		5,012	7,346	CHIEF.		
22,022	20,740	678	36	4,000	420	58	18,246	2,330	2,514	CHIEF.		
9,744	6,763	247	20	7,040	1,001	370	73	2,405	10,461	CHIEF.		
34,166	7,346	2,346	36	5,100	36	53		3,371	10,382	CHIEF.		
20,667	6,815	2,712	40	5,026	40	100	443	878	24,548	CHIEF.		
58,304	50,147	4,770	31	1,073	600	350	76,000	18,634	5,074	CHIEF.		
14,517	15,887	8,040	36	2,100	216	4,073	38	1,330	20,007	CHIEF.		
59,077	69,077	17,000	704	2,426	40	106		12,000	20,000	CHIEF.		
12,686	37,015	9,046	348	2,066	47	607		6,484	24,361	CHIEF.		
11,020	42,608	6,226	202	1,315	73	39		30,000	41,381	CHIEF.		
8,383	18,254	2,774	202	1,310	38	39		2,000	30,007	CHIEF.		
18,793	48,617	6,037	645	3,800	144	174		9,007	41,064	CHIEF.		
14,073	14,000	3,000	107	3,000	141	87		638	40,040	CHIEF.		
20,344	24,406	11,340	438	5,013	144	284		51,338	41,381	CHIEF.		
44,836	20,210	2,001	81	800	269	14	73,567	18,278	3,301	CHIEF.		
44,433	72,000	4,004	171	2,200	7,000	73	60,077	11,341	2,330	CHIEF.		
11,830	18,210	4,000	340	3,040	86	10	5,000	8,007	30,735	CHIEF.		
44,677	38,004	1,001	73	3,000	807	480	20,740	20,000	20,000	CHIEF.		
17,040	5,801	3,200	73	1,001		116		354	4,463	CHIEF.		
24,004	60,000	11,147	420	3,207	136	2,153	69	3,311	11,348	CHIEF.		
5,000	12,000	4,000	124	1,100	39	2,000	48	1,423	17,244	CHIEF.		
8,471	6,078	2,000	20	710	100			3,000	12,001	CHIEF.		
14,527	41,011	9,500	607	1,071	43	45		10,000	20,000	CHIEF.		
4,004	12,000	4,000	710	700	83	80		6,000	10,791	CHIEF.		
18,446	17,300	3,000	31	3,004	147	1,000		2,484	50,000	CHIEF.		
18,446	46,340	8,000	246	3,071	218	378	38	7,307	50,000	CHIEF.		
8,000	7,000	3,000	31	1,000	22	63		1,400	16,004	CHIEF.		
18,000	41,449	8,000	300	3,000	45	316		18,441	17,044	CHIEF.		
26,027	26,027	10,000	82	5,000	647	352		6,773	3,301	CHIEF.		
9,417	7,277	4,012		1,002	300	36		1,000	4,007	CHIEF.		
20,000	18,207	5,074	108	4,200	30	7	42	3,004	24,000	CHIEF.		
44,427	102,303	2,000	39	4,007	750	386	127,364	12,000	7,784	CHIEF.		
57,113	20,517	666	34	1,107	31		26,648	6,400	10,000	CHIEF.		
16,084	7,402	8,244	24	1,300		7		1,045	30,515	CHIEF.		
42,311	12,343	464		4,000	80	25	139	5,000	14,000	CHIEF.		
16,254	26,494	3,500	402	3,000	118	50		2,710	4,000	CHIEF.		
22,000	40,000	4,000	100	5,000	59	84		11,181	20,000	CHIEF.		
16,000	26,801	7,416	304	10,000		10		4,100	30,000	CHIEF.		
15,794	8,707	1,007	30	3,301	36	7	28	2,000	11,143	CHIEF.		
27,073	54,073	14,000	447	5,004	430	700	200	4,330	44,000	CHIEF.		
6,000	22,007	6,000	473	3,007	122	206		4,400	20,000	CHIEF.		
56,200	56,120	6,277	72	8,007	88	5,004		4,414	20,000	CHIEF.		
11,000	9,700	8,000	160	1,100	54	24		1,000	18,229	CHIEF.		
17,300	80,000	10,000	244	1,400	404	2,000		8,375	20,000	CHIEF.		
22,013	37,000	1,000	80	1,000	96	147		7,307	12,400	CHIEF.		
25,112	81,000	20,000	800	3,000	201	30		5,074	18,100	CHIEF.		
20,000	7,000	1,000	31	3,000	17	800	100	1,004	11,000	CHIEF.		
21,000	70,000	18,000	1,100	4,000	811	19	630	20,000	17,000	CHIEF.		
9,711	17,300	5,301	304	1,400	33			2,000	4,007	CHIEF.		
8,000,000	4,240,484	887,304	84,808	487,861	57,323	27,790	1,200,012	1,200,000	1,100,004	Total.		

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TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN RAC
FROM 1885 TO 1891, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

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TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDERS EXERCISING SOIL ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1891, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of holders exercising soil acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1891.																Total area under crops in 1891.	
			CEREALS, GRAIN, AND FRUIT.								OTHER CROPS.									
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Other cereals.	Grain.	Fruit.	Other crops.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Other cereals.	Grain.		
HUNAN.	1882	14,810	2,817	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1883	14,800	2,817	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1884	14,802	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1885	14,811	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1886	14,800	2,819	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1887	14,802	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1888	14,803	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1889	14,813	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1890	14,809	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
	1891	14,846	2,818	20,306					28,123	30,895	34,174	6,888	1,527	2,910	23,022				211,341	201,342
ANHUI.	1882	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1883	15,810	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1884	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1885	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1886	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1887	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1888	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1889	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1890	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1891	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
SZECHWAN.	1882	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1883	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1884	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1885	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1886	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1887	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1888	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1889	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1890	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1891	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
YUNNAN.	1882	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1883	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1884	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1885	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1886	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1887	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1888	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1889	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1890	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1891	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
GANSU.	1882	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1883	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1884	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1885	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1886	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1887	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1888	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1889	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1890	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524
	1891	15,808	1,928	14,828	1,942				20,697	20,697	35,440	15,170	482	2,687	28,964	15,467	30,448		181,524	178,524

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BEGINNING AND ACRES, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1891, BY CROPS AND PROVINCES.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Holdings beginning in 1882.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN SEVERAL YEARS BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1891.										Total Acres under Crops.	
			Cereals, Grass, and Pasture.											
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Grass.	Pasture.	Other.	Unimproved.	Water.		
Buckingham:	1882	18,902	327	27,328	100	4,470	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
	1883	18,848	331	26,325	100	4,462	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
	1884	18,478	328	26,248	116	4,469	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
	1885	18,454	332	26,242	94	4,469	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
	1886	18,458	364	26,180	203	4,469	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
	1891	18,458	364	26,180	203	4,469	22	22,378	30,375	4,411	2,491	2,491	157,435	
Cambridgeshire:	1882	10,267	109	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
	1883	10,283	214	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
	1884	10,260	207	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
	1885	10,260	207	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
	1886	10,260	207	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
	1891	10,260	207	20,511	101	3,884	7	20,511	20,511	4,022	715	2,608	109,405	
Cambridgeshire:	1882	16,770	209	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
	1883	16,686	209	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
	1884	16,700	210	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
	1885	16,700	210	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
	1886	16,700	210	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
	1891	16,700	210	26,179	834	3,182	47	26,179	26,179	3,437	707	3,011	26,179	
Devon:	1882	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
	1883	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
	1884	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
	1885	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
	1886	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
	1891	20,796	18,622	27,328	10,000	10	118	18,622	20,796	20,186	1,761	6,895	18,622	
Devon:	1882	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
	1883	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
	1884	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
	1885	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
	1886	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
	1891	21,441	4,014	21,441	15,968	46	78	21,441	21,441	10,897	3,736	4,677	21,441	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
Devon:	1882	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1883	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1884	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1885	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1886	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42,725	381	3,008	20,336	
	1891	20,336	5,925	16,981	14	4	176	20,336	20,336	42				

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECORDED ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1891, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Year.	No. of Holdings recorded in 1 acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1891.														Total extent under crops.
			CEREALS, GRASSES, AND PASTURE.							OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.		
LEINSTER.	1880	106,185	54,806	57,187	138,138	188	1,162	5,548	588,287	158,387	87,825	13,489	29,648	288,688	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1881	105,411	54,077	57,115	138,008	185	895	5,719	575,795	155,028	181,637	14,206	29,443	289,941	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1882	104,533	53,416	56,538	137,529	183	748	5,548	568,287	153,421	180,676	12,530	28,661	287,695	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1883	104,100	52,708	56,044	137,044	181	898	5,548	560,795	151,875	179,127	12,530	28,661	286,146	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1884	103,545	52,045	55,570	136,570	179	1,111	5,548	553,303	150,328	177,578	12,530	28,661	284,597	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1885	102,990	51,382	55,095	136,095	177	1,324	5,548	545,811	148,781	176,029	12,530	28,661	283,048	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1886	102,435	50,719	54,620	135,620	175	1,537	5,548	538,319	147,234	174,480	12,530	28,661	281,499	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1887	101,880	50,056	54,145	135,145	173	1,750	5,548	530,827	145,687	172,931	12,530	28,661	280,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1888	101,325	49,393	53,670	134,670	171	1,963	5,548	523,335	144,140	171,382	12,530	28,661	278,501	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1889	100,770	48,730	53,195	134,195	169	2,176	5,548	515,843	142,593	169,833	12,530	28,661	277,002	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
MUNSTER.	1880	117,424	51,800	54,000	144,311	84	1,105	479	514,082	155,312	95,485	14,547	32,718	308,545	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1881	116,869	51,137	53,525	143,836	82	1,318	479	506,590	153,765	93,936	14,547	32,718	307,046	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1882	116,314	50,474	53,050	143,361	80	1,531	479	499,098	152,218	92,387	14,547	32,718	305,547	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1883	115,759	49,811	52,575	142,886	78	1,744	479	491,606	150,671	90,838	14,547	32,718	304,048	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1884	115,204	49,148	52,100	142,411	76	1,957	479	484,114	149,124	89,289	14,547	32,718	302,549	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1885	114,649	48,485	51,625	141,936	74	2,170	479	476,622	147,577	87,740	14,547	32,718	301,050	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1886	114,094	47,822	51,150	141,461	72	2,383	479	469,130	146,030	86,191	14,547	32,718	299,551	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1887	113,539	47,159	50,675	140,986	70	2,596	479	461,638	144,483	84,642	14,547	32,718	298,052	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1888	112,984	46,496	50,200	140,511	68	2,809	479	454,146	142,936	83,093	14,547	32,718	296,553	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1889	112,429	45,833	49,725	140,036	66	3,022	479	446,654	141,389	81,544	14,547	32,718	295,054	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
ULSTER.	1880	106,185	54,806	57,187	138,138	188	1,162	5,548	588,287	158,387	87,825	13,489	29,648	288,688	1,117	80,871	1,027,511
	1881	105,411	54,077	57,115	138,008	185	895	5,719	575,795	155,028	181,637	14,206	29,443	289,941	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1882	104,533	53,416	56,538	137,529	183	748	5,548	568,287	153,421	180,676	12,530	28,661	287,695	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1883	104,100	52,708	56,044	137,044	181	898	5,548	560,795	151,875	179,127	12,530	28,661	286,146	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1884	103,545	52,045	55,570	136,570	179	1,111	5,548	553,303	150,328	177,578	12,530	28,661	284,597	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1885	102,990	51,382	55,095	136,095	177	1,324	5,548	545,811	148,781	176,029	12,530	28,661	283,048	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1886	102,435	50,719	54,620	135,620	175	1,537	5,548	538,319	147,234	174,480	12,530	28,661	281,499	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1887	101,880	50,056	54,145	135,145	173	1,750	5,548	530,827	145,687	172,931	12,530	28,661	280,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1888	101,325	49,393	53,670	134,670	171	1,963	5,548	523,335	144,140	171,382	12,530	28,661	278,501	1,089	80,871	1,027,511
	1889	100,770	48,730	53,195	134,195	169	2,176	5,548	515,843	142,593	169,833	12,530	28,661	277,002	1,089	80,871	1,027,511

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.	Year.	No. of Holdings recorded in 1 acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1891.														Total extent under crops.	
			CEREALS, GRASSES, AND PASTURE.							OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.			
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1880	505,421	183,138	187,187	438,276	572	7,112	21,111	1,000,000	258,387	141,825	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,117	80,871	1,027,511	
	1881	504,866	182,574	186,612	437,701	570	7,325	21,111	992,508	256,781	140,276	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1882	504,311	182,009	186,037	437,126	568	7,538	21,111	985,016	255,175	138,727	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1883	503,756	181,444	185,462	436,551	566	7,751	21,111	977,524	253,569	137,178	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1884	503,201	180,879	184,887	435,976	564	7,964	21,111	970,032	251,962	135,629	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1885	502,646	180,314	184,312	435,401	562	8,177	21,111	962,540	250,355	134,080	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1886	502,091	179,749	183,737	434,826	560	8,390	21,111	955,048	248,748	132,531	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1887	501,536	179,184	183,162	434,251	558	8,603	21,111	947,556	247,141	130,982	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1888	500,981	178,619	182,587	433,676	556	8,816	21,111	940,064	245,534	129,433	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	
	1889	500,426	178,054	182,012	433,101	554	9,029	21,111	932,572	243,927	127,884	47,489	100,648	1,000,000	1,089	80,871	1,027,511	

TABLE 10.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1882 TO 1891.

Counties.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Peas.	Turns.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Small Grains.	Other Grains.	Hay.
		Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.	Cents. per Bu.
ARMAGH.	1882	10.1	14.7	18.8	10.5	11.1	12.1	1.4	8.0	10.1	10.5	2.1
	1883	13.2	12.6	17.5	10.6	10.4	12.3	4.5	14.2	10.2	8.4	2.8
	1884	12.5	13.5	20.0	10.0	10.4	12.0	2.4	10.7	10.4	8.8	2.1
	1885	14.3	10.1	21.5	14.0	11.2	14.1	4.6	10.4	14.2	10.1	3.1
	1886	14.4	18.1	23.6	12.8	11.0	11.6	1.6	10.7	12.4	10.6	3.2
	1887	18.6	18.1	18.6	14.2	11.4	11.6	1.6	10.6	14.6	11.4	2.1
	1888	12.1	7.5	10.6	14.6	12.6	11.6	10.0	7.5	8.6	7.5	2.5
	1889	12.1	9.6	17.0	14.6	14.6	11.6	10.0	10.0	8.6	8.7	2.4
	1890	18.6	18.1	22.5	15.4	14.7	17.3	1.6	14.6	11.7	7.6	2.6
	1891	17.9	14.6	18.6	14.6	12.7	14.7	1.4	14.6	11.1	10.1	2.5
ARMAGH.	1882	11.6	10.6	12.7	20.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	1.6	8.6	1.4	2.1
	1883	11.6	11.6	11.6	14.6	11.6	10.7	10.7	4.5	12.1	13.4	2.0
	1884	11.6	10.6	11.6	11.6	10.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	2.0
	1885	11.6	11.6	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	2.0
	1886	14.6	12.6	14.6	12.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	2.1
	1887	12.6	8.6	13.6	11.6	11.6	7.1	11.6	4.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
	1888	12.6	11.6	11.6	14.6	12.4	11.6	11.6	1.6	8.6	6.2	2.5
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	2.4
	1890	11.6	11.6	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	2.4
	1891	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	8.6	2.6
CARLOW.	1882	10.5	14.5	14.5	15.6	14.5	10.5	1.6	12.7	12.5	1.6	2.6
	1883	15.4	14.5	14.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1884	10.5	12.7	17.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1885	14.1	14.4	18.5	10.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1886	11.6	14.5	11.6	14.5	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1887	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1891	17.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
CARLOW.	1882	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1883	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1884	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1885	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1886	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1887	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
	1891	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	2.6
CLACK.	1882	11.1	14.5	12.5	10.0	8.6	11.4	1.6	11.4	10.4	10.1	2.1
	1883	14.1	11.7	14.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	4.5	11.4	11.4	11.1	2.6
	1884	12.6	11.1	12.5	11.0	8.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1885	14.0	11.6	14.6	11.0	11.0	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1886	14.1	14.5	11.6	11.0	8.7	14.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1887	11.6	8.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1891	14.5	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
CLACK.	1882	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1883	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1884	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1885	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1886	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1887	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1891	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
CLACK.	1882	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1883	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1884	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1885	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1886	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1887	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1891	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
DOON.	1882	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1883	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1884	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1885	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1886	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1887	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1888	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1889	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1890	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1
	1891	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.6	11.6	11.6	11.1	2.1

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRES—continued

[illegible]

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas.	Beans.	Turneps.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Swedes and Red Cabbages.	Cabbages.	Turnips.	Hay.
LINCOLN.	1892	11.7	14.3	14.4	14.2	12.6	13.6	10.0	2.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	1893	11.2	13.5	14.5	13.9	12.4	11.0	9.0	4.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	1894	11.0	13.4	14.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	1895	10.3	12.5	13.7	14.5	11.5	17.0	15.0	4.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
	1896	10.4	12.0	13.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	1897	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1898	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1899	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1900	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1901	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
LONDON.	1892	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.0	11.5	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1893	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1894	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1895	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1896	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1897	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1898	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1899	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1900	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	1901	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	2.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
LONDON.	1892	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1893	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1894	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1895	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1896	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1897	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1898	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1899	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1900	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1901	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
LONDON.	1892	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1893	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1894	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1895	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1896	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1897	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1898	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1899	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1900	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1901	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
LONDON.	1892	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1893	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1894	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1895	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1896	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1897	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1898	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1899	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1900	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1901	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
LONDON.	1892	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1893	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1894	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1895	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1896	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1897	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1898	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1899	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1900	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	1901	11.0	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas.	Beans.	Turnips.	Hay.	Straw.	Manure.	Other.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.
		Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.	Per Acre.
Buckingham.	1872	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1873	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1874	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1875	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1876	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1877	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1878	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1879	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1880	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1881	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Salisbury.	1872	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1873	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1874	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1875	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1876	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1877	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1878	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1879	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1880	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1881	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Tipton.	1872	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1873	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1874	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1875	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1876	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1877	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1878	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1879	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1880	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1881	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Worcester.	1872	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1873	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1874	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1875	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1876	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1877	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1878	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1879	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1880	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1881	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—continued.

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCE.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Peas.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Other Crops.	Flax.	Sp.
Lancashire.	1802	14.7	14.4	14.3	25.2	12.4	14.7	24.1	5.4	12.6	12.7	1.3	34.2
	1803	14.5	14.0	13.2	25.2	14.1	14.5	24.0	4.4	12.0	14.1	1.4	32.1
	1804	14.5	14.0	13.1	24.3	14.0	14.7	24.0	4.2	11.2	12.5	1.5	16.0
	1805	14.5	14.0	13.0	24.2	13.2	14.1	24.0	3.8	12.4	12.7	1.4	25.0
	1806	14.3	14.7	13.0	24.5	13.6	14.5	24.1	3.4	14.0	12.1	1.5	27.4
	1807	14.7	13.6	12.1	23.1	12.0	7.5	12.4	4.2	7.1	9.4	1.7	1.3
	1808	15.2	14.0	12.4	23.7	14.5	8.4	14.5	3.5	7.4	12.5	1.5	2.0
	1809	15.5	13.5	7.4	23.4	12.5	12.5	14.5	3.5	12.5	14.0	1.7	2.1
	1810	16.4	14.6	12.8	24.7	14.0	22.0	14.5	3.8	12.7	14.5	1.5	2.1
	1811	16.6	16.4	12.4	24.5	13.6	22.7	14.1	3.6	12.7	12.0	1.5	2.1
Middlesex.	1802	13.0	14.0	13.5	14.8	3.4	27.7	12.7	2.7	11.5	12.5	1.4	2.1
	1803	12.9	14.0	13.0	14.8	12.1	28.2	12.9	4.5	12.7	14.0	1.5	2.1
	1804	14.4	12.7	12.2	14.3	12.2	26.7	14.4	4.0	12.5	12.7	1.1	1.8
	1805	14.7	14.0	12.8	14.4	12.2	23.7	14.5	3.9	13.0	13.7	1.5	2.1
	1806	13.5	14.5	12.7	14.3	12.5	15.4	11.7	3.3	13.7	13.4	1.5	2.1
	1807	14.9	11.5	14.5	13.4	12.0	13.0	11.8	4.5	7.4	11.5	1.4	1.4
	1808	12.8	14.0	12.9	14.3	11.0	11.5	11.5	3.4	12.5	14.5	1.5	2.1
	1809	12.1	12.0	17.4	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.0	3.7	12.9	14.5	1.5	2.1
	1810	12.6	14.7	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.7	3.7	12.7	12.5	1.4	2.1
	1811	17.5	17.1	12.7	12.3	12.5	21.4	11.5	4.4	14.2	12.5	1.5	2.1
Somerset.	1802	12.5	11.5	14.1	11.5	5.4	20.0	11.4	3.1	10.5	5.5	7.4	2.1
	1803	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.0	2.4	18.7	11.2	4.2	14.4	12.2	3.5	2.0
	1804	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.1	17.8	12.4	4.4	12.0	12.0	3.8	2.0
	1805	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.5	11.6	17.4	12.2	4.5	12.4	12.0	3.7	2.1
	1806	14.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.0	17.4	12.4	4.2	12.8	12.4	16.0	2.1
	1807	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.4	11.0	12.4	12.0	4.4	12.2	12.4	3.8	1.8
	1808	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	11.6	12.4	11.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.0
	1809	14.6	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.7	12.4	11.4	4.0	12.0	12.2	10.7	2.1
	1810	12.5	14.1	12.1	12.5	5.5	22.4	12.4	3.0	14.4	12.4	3.4	2.1
	1811	12.4	14.4	12.9	12.5	12.9	22.0	12.5	3.7	14.2	12.4	10.4	2.1
Downshire.	1802	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.5	12.4	11.4	2.1	11.6	11.6	12.8	2.1
	1803	12.5	12.5	14.5	14.1	10.5	12.5	11.7	4.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	2.1
	1804	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	3.8	11.8	12.4	12.4	2.1
	1805	12.5	12.7	14.4	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	3.8	11.8	12.4	12.4	2.1
	1806	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.4	3.5	12.0	12.4	12.7	2.1
	1807	14.4	12.1	12.0	11.4	12.0	14.7	12.1	4.8	3.7	11.4	3.0	2.1
	1808	14.3	14.5	12.4	12.1	14.3	12.4	12.4	3.2	12.0	12.1	12.0	2.1
	1809	12.5	14.4	14.1	12.1	12.1	14.4	12.1	3.5	12.0	12.1	12.1	2.1
	1810	12.7	14.5	12.1	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.3	3.7	12.0	12.7	12.4	2.1
	1811	14.3	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.8	12.8	4.4	14.1	12.4	11.4	2.1

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Peas.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Other Crops.	Flax.	Sp.
1802	12.8	12.0	14.7	14.5	10.5	12.4	12.0	3.4	11.5	11.4	1.4	2.1
1803	12.7	14.0	12.4	14.4	11.4	12.1	12.1	4.4	14.0	12.1	1.5	2.1
1804	14.8	14.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	4.4	12.1	12.1	1.5	2.1
1805	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.4	4.0	12.9	12.4	1.4	2.1
1806	14.8	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	3.5	12.4	12.4	1.7	2.1
1807	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.4	12.4	4.5	3.1	12.0	7.4	1.7
1808	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	3.1	11.8	12.0	3.1	2.1
1809	12.5	14.2	12.5	12.0	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.1	14.1	12.1	10.2	2.1
1810	12.8	14.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	14.5	12.4	3.4	2.1
1811	17.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	4.0	14.5	12.4	10.4	2.1

TABLE 15.—SHEEP AND GOATS IN DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS OF THE DISTRICT OF THE PORTLAND ISLANDS IN JANUARY, 1901.

No.	No. of Sheep.					No. of Goats.
	No. of Sheep.					
	Male.	Female.	Young.	Total.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	1	1	3	3	1
2	1	1	1	3	3	1
3	1	1	1	3	3	1
4	1	1	1	3	3	1
5	1	1	1	3	3	1
6	1	1	1	3	3	1
7	1	1	1	3	3	1
8	1	1	1	3	3	1
9	1	1	1	3	3	1
10	1	1	1	3	3	1
11	1	1	1	3	3	1
12	1	1	1	3	3	1
13	1	1	1	3	3	1
14	1	1	1	3	3	1
15	1	1	1	3	3	1
16	1	1	1	3	3	1
17	1	1	1	3	3	1
18	1	1	1	3	3	1
19	1	1	1	3	3	1
20	1	1	1	3	3	1
21	1	1	1	3	3	1
22	1	1	1	3	3	1
23	1	1	1	3	3	1
24	1	1	1	3	3	1
25	1	1	1	3	3	1
26	1	1	1	3	3	1
27	1	1	1	3	3	1
28	1	1	1	3	3	1
29	1	1	1	3	3	1
30	1	1	1	3	3	1
31	1	1	1	3	3	1
32	1	1	1	3	3	1
33	1	1	1	3	3	1
34	1	1	1	3	3	1
35	1	1	1	3	3	1
36	1	1	1	3	3	1
37	1	1	1	3	3	1
38	1	1	1	3	3	1
39	1	1	1	3	3	1
40	1	1	1	3	3	1
41	1	1	1	3	3	1
42	1	1	1	3	3	1
43	1	1	1	3	3	1
44	1	1	1	3	3	1
45	1	1	1	3	3	1
46	1	1	1	3	3	1
47	1	1	1	3	3	1
48	1	1	1	3	3	1
49	1	1	1	3	3	1
50	1	1	1	3	3	1
51	1	1	1	3	3	1
52	1	1	1	3	3	1
53	1	1	1	3	3	1
54	1	1	1	3	3	1
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92	1	1	1	3	3	1
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94	1	1	1	3	3	1
95	1	1	1	3	3	1
96	1	1	1	3	3	1
97	1	1	1	3	3	1
98	1	1	1	3	3	1
99	1	1	1	3	3	1
100	1	1	1	3	3	1

TABLE III.—*Adjusted per Pound of Boneless Pork and Quantity of Lard Used in Each Pound of Fat in Larders, in 1907.—Continued*

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON LIBRARY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LEVEE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1882 TO 1891, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE.

COUNTRY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.			No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.			No. of Pigs.			No. of Hens.	No. of Poultry.
		For export and foreign sale.	For export and foreign sale.	Under 100 lbs.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	For export and foreign sale.	Under 100 lbs.	Under 100 lbs.	Under 100 lbs.	For export and foreign sale.	Under 100 lbs.	Under 100 lbs.	For export and foreign sale.	Under 100 lbs.	Under 100 lbs.		
AUSTRALIA.	1882	26,516	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1883	26,516	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1884	26,516	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1885	26,516	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1886	26,517	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1887	26,518	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1888	26,518	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1889	26,518	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1890	26,518	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
	1891	26,518	1,676	1,677	41	133	70,196	26,764	26,155	32,262	20,213	7,626	81,667	4,770	497,207			
NEW ZEALAND.	1882	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1883	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1884	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1885	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1886	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1887	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1888	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1889	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1890	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
	1891	11,813	400	738	918	9,370	20,227	17,413	15,806	4,288	4,438	8,633	28,818	4,660	417,343			
CANADA.	1882	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1883	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1884	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1885	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1886	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1887	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1888	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1889	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1890	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
	1891	5,100	840	1,108	1,286	5,100	17,000	20,485	20,474	7,300	5,000	5,007	41,268	19,660	320,637			
UNITED STATES.	1882	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1883	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1884	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1885	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1886	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1887	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1888	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1889	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1890	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		
	1891	11,800	2,100	1,800	470	4,700	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400		

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1891, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Cattle.			Horses and ponies.			No. of Goats.			No. of Sheep.			No. of Pigs.		No. of Chickens.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ponies.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.		
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	1882	16,755	1,554	656	548	1,895	45,610	16,195	8,563	26,126	16,722	7,792	14,806	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1883	16,545	1,554	645	551	1,895	44,857	15,986	7,137	25,720	16,225	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1884	16,877	1,554	696	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1885	16,811	1,554	748	562	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1886	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1887	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1888	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1889	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1890	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
	1891	16,327	1,554	744	564	1,895	44,811	15,986	8,111	26,709	16,774	7,792	14,814	4,791	212,115	4,791	212,115
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.	1882	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1883	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1884	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1885	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1886	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1887	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1888	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1889	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1890	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
	1891	6,561	581	286	183	3,079	22,226	13,226	27,226	3,119	2,212	2,749	22,226	4,556	308,525	4,556	308,525
COUNTY OF GALWAY.	1882	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1883	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1884	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1885	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1886	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1887	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1888	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1889	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1890	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
	1891	16,505	5,816	4,412	1,771	14,736	101,843	41,226	22,616	54,719	108,129	6,629	68,586	10,869	742,726	10,869	742,726
COUNTY OF KERRY.	1882	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1883	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1884	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1885	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1886	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1887	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1888	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1889	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1890	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
	1891	11,875	1,216	1,772	2,405	3,719	122,244	20,445	41,513	60,967	26,554	1,597	43,664	11,552	477,325	11,552	477,325
COUNTY OF KILDEAR.	1882	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1883	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1884	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1885	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1886	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1887	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1888	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1889	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1890	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1891	10,055	2,385	1,565	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.	1882	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1883	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1884	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1885	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1886	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1887	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1888	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1889	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1890	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
	1891	22,815	5,622	1,701	819	4,650	51,403	21,396	12,557	71,882	43,821	2,807	54,681	4,504	575,544	4,504	575,544
COUNTY OF LONG.	1882	5,795	1,365	1,001	508	2,588	40,529	17,513	16,126	56,645	31,036	5,2	56,645	31,036	56,645	31,036	56,645
	1883	5,795	1,365	1,001	508	2,588	40,529	17,513	16,126	56,645	31,036	5,2	56,645	31,036	56,645	31,036	56,645
	1884	5,79															

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1853 TO 1891, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Donkeys.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Hens.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years ago.	One year ago.	This year.	No. of Horses.	No. of Donkeys.	Two years ago.	One year ago.	This year.	Two years ago.	One year ago.	Two years ago.	One year ago.		
Lancashire.	1892	12,495	1,818	1,860	1,380	5,350	229,780	23,185	88,854	83,269	18,800	9,885	46,941	5,327	426,438
	1893	11,750	1,800	1,814	1,747	5,423	119,432	24,036	89,527	55,260	18,831	9,719	50,436	5,358	426,607
	1894	11,295	1,800	1,814	1,747	5,423	119,432	24,036	89,527	55,260	18,831	9,719	50,436	5,358	426,607
	1895	11,699	1,807	1,719	1,996	5,478	121,285	23,148	89,529	55,245	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1896	11,600	1,877	1,750	2,062	5,315	128,945	23,945	89,585	55,202	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1897	12,011	2,144	2,001	2,274	5,400	128,161	23,600	88,889	55,204	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1898	11,995	1,846	1,945	2,014	5,411	117,112	23,984	89,547	55,279	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1899	12,000	1,877	2,022	2,262	5,442	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1900	12,027	2,012	2,043	2,476	5,315	128,945	23,945	89,585	55,202	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1901	12,054	1,945	1,976	2,409	5,269	128,815	23,657	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1902	12,079	1,843	1,961	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1903	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1904	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1905	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1906	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1907	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1908	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1909	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1910	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1911	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1912	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1913	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1914	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1915	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1916	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1917	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1918	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1919	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1920	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1921	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1922	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1923	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1924	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1925	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1926	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1927	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1928	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1929	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1930	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1931	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1932	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1933	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1934	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1935	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1936	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1937	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1938	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1939	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1940	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1941	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1942	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1943	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1944	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1945	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1946	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1947	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1948	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1949	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1950	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1951	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1952	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1953	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1954	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1955	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1956	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1957	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1958	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1959	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1960	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1961	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
Lancashire.	1962	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1963	12,066	1,860	1,860	20	268	127,719	23,969	89,588	55,260	18,800	9,699	49,956	5,297	421,861
	1964	12,066	1,												

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE SOCKS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1891, BY COUNTRY AND PRODUCE.—*Continued.*

[illegible]

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1862 TO 1891, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of SHEEP.			Horses and Asses.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SWINE.			No. of Pigs.		No. of Fowls.	No. of Poultry.
		December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.		
LEINSTER.	1862	156,542	151,567	17,634	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1863	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1864	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1865	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1866	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1867	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1868	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1869	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1870	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1871	157,574	155,757	17,584	8,574	46,885	555,598	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
MUNSTER.	1862	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1863	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1864	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1865	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1866	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1867	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1868	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1869	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1870	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1871	121,345	119,700	17,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
ULSTER.	1862	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1863	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1864	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1865	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1866	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1867	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1868	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1869	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1870	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	
	1871	148,465	146,820	16,645	8,525	46,739	555,535	525,365	176,927	583,538	585,679	45,984	517,728	49,494	3,888,933	

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

Ireland.	Year.	No. of SHEEP.			Horses and Asses.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SWINE.			No. of Pigs.		No. of Fowls.	No. of Poultry.
		December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.	Change over year.	December 31st previous year.	December 31st current year.		
TWO OF IRELAND.	1862	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1863	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1864	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1865	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1866	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1867	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1868	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1869	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1870	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0
	1871	495,345	488,067	17,278	25,575	134,363	1,666,608	1,576,095	176,513	2,151,054	2,151,054	0	1,666,608	1,666,608	0	0

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1891, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	ORDINARY NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.																
		Champion.	Phenomena.	Early Main.	Marston.	White Wonder.	Empire.	North Down.	Irish Wonder.	Griffin.	Brown Wonder.	American Wonder.	Leather Stock.	Green Tint.	Red Wonder.	American Wonder.	All others.	
ANTRIM, . . .	42,358	26,524	285	3,450	2,825	373	107	219	8,500	1,116	33	319	—	—	—	—	1,021	
ARMAGH, . . .	26,434	32,546	2,007	2,138	698	132	136	411	37	84	—	343	—	—	—	—	428	
CARLOW, . . .	9,332	8,571	484	0	18	44	118	136	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	49	
CATY, . . .	25,509	20,430	3,519	138	183	143	79	200	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	363	
CLACK, . . .	26,943	11,542	2,425	343	5	733	35	303	—	—	—	4	339	—	—	—	734	
COKE, . . .	26,993	61,248	3,982	147	79	340	273	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	
DORTON, . . .	43,546	29,908	5,530	1,985	1,177	2,445	274	536	1,887	48	307	145	—	—	35	36	3,327	
DOW, . . .	48,363	26,479	1,693	4,811	8,071	484	593	363	—	1,424	—	390	—	—	30	—	1,000	
DUBLIN, . . .	8,803	3,469	200	50	30	174	1,760	114	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	91	
FERRISBURGH, . . .	13,480	12,134	1,690	980	1	437	35	119	141	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	71	
GALWAY, . . .	40,831	30,443	3,320	145	7	671	186	239	—	—	—	37	—	139	53	—	3,023	
KERRY, . . .	27,986	26,987	1,223	145	66	447	143	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	446	
KILDEAR, . . .	7,509	5,176	790	64	—	383	336	303	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	31	
KILKENNY, . . .	18,316	18,730	1,358	27	—	139	74	360	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	47	
KING, . . .	14,631	12,143	1,360	43	1	343	379	349	—	—	14	35	—	6	—	—	44	
LEITH, . . .	15,302	14,000	1,440	292	1	374	33	33	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	338	
LIMERICK, . . .	18,946	15,132	5,341	183	—	271	34	80	—	—	—	—	28	—	4	—	16	
LONDONDERRY, . . .	80,258	19,176	1,340	1,700	1,060	868	315	140	1,327	260	636	363	—	—	—	—	1,381	
LOUTH, . . .	11,702	9,874	1,361	79	25	225	142	189	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	37	
LONDONDOERRY, County of Tyrone, . . .	30,834	8,336	800	145	569	143	138	68	—	4	11	28	—	—	4	—	41	
MATH, . . .	43,413	36,818	3,126	843	38	474	35	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	779	
MELROSE, . . .	19,543	8,319	869	37	33	176	306	50	—	—	—	37	—	—	11	—	33	
MONAGHAN, . . .	31,560	17,632	2,930	643	37	379	37	371	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	136	
QUIN, . . .	15,193	13,239	1,463	36	4	116	136	393	—	—	1	63	—	—	3	—	49	
ROSCOMMON, . . .	22,547	18,336	2,460	225	—	397	130	158	—	—	—	27	—	76	—	—	343	
SLIGO, . . .	14,893	14,085	1,429	103	1	308	35	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	208	
TOWNSHILL, . . .	26,516	26,729	3,000	37	16	478	118	136	—	—	—	26	8	—	36	—	78	
TYRONE, . . .	42,444	30,099	4,840	2,479	264	1,661	182	371	1,467	3	409	145	—	—	39	14	734	
WATERFORD, . . .	33,148	11,870	311	30	—	207	35	108	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	63	
WEXFORD, . . .	34,511	9,849	1,635	35	37	39	114	100	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	31	
WICK, . . .	33,837	19,765	1,438	79	41	236	286	666	—	—	—	42	—	—	6	—	383	
WILLOW, . . .	16,264	8,189	430	52	5	73	321	40	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	56	
PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER, . . .	141,692	126,145	11,323	390	467	1,714	4,260	3,043	—	4	36	303	—	3	30	—	673	
MUNSTER, . . .	107,864	116,936	33,694	824	185	3,288	626	394	—	—	—	26	662	—	46	—	1,361	
ULSTER, . . .	394,071	506,260	39,351	16,300	16,164	6,486	1,629	3,346	17,467	3,885	2,007	1,310	—	—	36	118	9,381	
CONNAUGHT, . . .	141,509	121,136	11,323	1,054	37	1,562	325	374	—	—	—	362	—	262	30	—	3,000	
Total of Ireland, 1891, . . .	783,952	666,451	66,658	16,660	11,091	22,490	7,640	4,266	32,465	7,969	2,043	2,651	632	304	103	137	16,548	
Percentage in 1891, . . .	100.0	79.7	7.4	2.6	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	
Total of Ireland, 1880, . . .	776,000	661,700	67,500	26,867	14,321	16,336	6,534	7,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,023	
Percentage in 1880, . . .	100.0	79.4	7.6	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	

* Irish Wagon was included in "all others" in 1880.

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in Statute Acres under Potatoes in 1891, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

[illegible]

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1891, and the extent under each description of that Crop—continued.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent in statute acres.	EXTENT UNDER																AT ALL.
		Champion	Freestone	Sherry	Marston	White	Knaps	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Charnock, . . .	6,213	5,362	606	22	16	11	20	37										37
Charnock, . . .	7,674	5,069	354	221	69	609	40	25	155	4	37							25
Charnock, . . .	3,779	2,545	495	80		72	20	20	181									20
Charnock, . . .	4,382	3,460	359	20	65	33												33
Charnock, . . .	2,578	2,066	284	10	11	30	30											30
Charnock, . . .	1,144	9,719	150	36		23	10	14										14
Charnock, . . .	4,285	2,663	184	126	1,589	16	0	12										12
Charnock, . . .	2,750	2,087	321	17		31	16											16
Charnock, . . .	1,076	1,583	211			12												12
Charnock, . . .	5,164	1,098	96															96
Charnock, . . .	6,228	5,614	415	18		60	8	16										16
Charnock, . . .	5,073	4,178	116			16												16
Charnock, . . .	2,653	3,196	327	14		71	8	45										45
Charnock, . . .	4,508	3,474	437	137	4	373	8	222										222
Charnock, . . .	2,841	2,640	181	8		21	23											23
Charnock, . . .	4,970	4,493	188	938	63	281	43	40	594	578								578
Charnock, . . .	3,985	2,475	174	160	78	125	12	36	3	3	55							55
Charnock, . . .	4,409	3,789	255	380	737	264	62	30	438	46	66							46
Charnock, . . .	4,515	4,448	810	16		1	26	8	7									7
Charnock, . . .	4,876	4,002	380	1,487	585	161	47	79										79
Charnock, . . .	3,865	3,061	148	6		46	8	76										76
Charnock, . . .	4,168	3,987	421	296		145	25	51										51
Charnock, . . .	4,361	4,407	285	5		61	40	3	32									32
Charnock, . . .	7,156	4,400	134	221	824	202	60	34	226	6	382							382
Charnock, . . .	4,647	4,456	388	66	39	69	117	74										117
Charnock, . . .	4,688	4,528	406	6		86	8	35										35
Charnock, . . .	4,256	4,030	394	1,122	497	73	60	147										147
Charnock, . . .	4,027	4,740	389	34	26	81	63	32										32
Charnock, . . .	11,705	5,160	165	775	378	164	153	46	287	191	69							287
Charnock, . . .	4,644	4,662	216	11		17		3										3
Charnock, . . .	4,460	4,065	380	39		14												14
Charnock, . . .	4,715	4,794	347	11		15	30											30
Charnock, . . .	4,561	4,778	187	146	169	367	43	15	36	113								113
Charnock, . . .	3,925	3,487	39	5		1												1
Charnock, . . .	4,957	3,717	246	11		34		24										24
Charnock, . . .	4,685	4,685	470	126		180	20	13										180
Charnock, . . .	7,734	4,649	770	130	115	65	48	18										115
Charnock, . . .	5,765	3,248	290	16		10		17										17
Charnock, . . .	7,270	4,160	269	10		183	118	149										183
Charnock, . . .	4,330	3,735	269	8	6	12	66	64										64
Charnock, . . .	3,823	3,897	375	54	7	40	179	56										179
Charnock, . . .	3,841	4,239	239	7	11	25	32											32
Charnock, . . .	4,877	4,585	269	10	2	100	12	56										100
Charnock, . . .	5,260	4,073	386	49		11	4											11
Charnock, . . .	3,499	4,097	443	18		63	68	113										113
Charnock, . . .	36,478	4,643	736	267	319	47	8	35	26									35
Charnock, . . .	7,361	4,270	441	1,649	1,804	45	40	67										40
Charnock, . . .	4,684	4,617	440	19	1	14	18	20										18
Charnock, . . .	11,119	7,725	594	302		383	45	89	1,437									1,437
Charnock, . . .	4,515	5,060	275	66		114	32	79										114
Charnock, . . .	4,261	4,296	394	7		48	49	127										49
Charnock, . . .	1,764	1,453	179	2		44		16										44
Charnock, . . .	1,623	593	76	6		72	168	39										72
Charnock, . . .	4,072	4,064	310	8		29	217	19										217
Charnock, . . .	5,458	3,959	323	7		11												11
Charnock, . . .	4,276	3,978	418	38		41	3	13										41
Charnock, . . .	4,871	4,424	507	28		49	18	13										49
Charnock, . . .	4,385	1,258	288			7		8										7
Charnock, . . .	4,616	4,676	6	2		73	14	1										73
Charnock, . . .	4,584	4,589	238	8		10	4											10
Charnock, . . .	1,616	1,708	66			1												1
Charnock, . . .	4,587	4,427	335	70		14	13											14
Charnock, . . .	4,648	4,598	384	125	88	394	41	60	1,386									1,386
Charnock, . . .	4,710	3,791	243	146		373	7											373
Charnock, . . .	4,984	3,568	448	13		42												42
Charnock, . . .	16,123	4,945	546	120	1	182	2	12										182
Charnock, . . .	7,861	4,483	287	36		47	41	40										47
Charnock, . . .	4,384	3,168	436	6		37	8	16										37
Charnock, . . .	4,837	4,558	219	11		41	14	16										41
Charnock, . . .	4,341	4,738	240	28		37		18										37
Charnock, . . .	4,584	4,121	381	33	37	513	46	39										513
Charnock, . . .	3,089	1,717	141	7		18	45	47										18
Charnock, . . .	4,566	4,751	313	27		177	75	4										177
Charnock, . . .	4,236	3,962	281			12												12
Charnock, . . .	4,646	4,771	407	80		33	141	43										141
Charnock, . . .	3,630	3,490	213	6		15	6	39										39
Charnock, . . .	4,648	3,222	374			30	0	30										30
Charnock, . . .	4,513	5,113	431	29		30	25	30										30
Charnock, . . .	5,367	4,126	354	80	7	89	32	360										89
Charnock, . . .	4,546	3,643	328			0		26										26
Total, . . .	738,392	609,402	50,890	10,899	17,081	13,480	7,040	6,480	12,449	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1891.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champion	Rosetta	Stony Heath	Magnum Bonum	White Rose	Kemp	Swiss Wonder	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon	Earl of Devon
ANTRIM,	80	80	81	87	86	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
ARMAGH,	107	87	87	100	88	77	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
CARLOW,	78	88	88	88	88	71	79	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
CAYNE,	82	88	88	87	79	71	68	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
CLARE,	87	88	88	88	88	88	79	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
COCK,	88	82	88	100	71	108	108	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
DONNELL,	88	88	88	81	88	74	87	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
DONN,	78	78	88	88	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
DOUBLIN,	108	88	88	88	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
FERMANAGH,	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
GALWAY,	88	78	100	78	78	88	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
KERRY,	100	88	88	88	88	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
KILKENNY,	78	71	48	88	88	70	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
KILKENNY,	81	78	88	88	88	88	71	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
KING,	88	78	88	88	70	88	74	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LATHAM,	88	78	78	78	74	88	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LATHAM,	100	88	88	88	77	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LONGFORD,	81	88	78	84	77	88	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LONGFORD,	88	77	88	78	88	87	79	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LONG and MAGUIRE, County of Down,	78	78	87	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
LOUTH,	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
MEATH,	71	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
MONAGHAN,	78	84	88	88	87	78	48	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
QUINN,	88	84	78	88	77	84	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
ROSCOMMON,	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
SLEIGH,	88	88	88	71	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
TIPPERARY,	88	88	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
TIPPERARY,	78	88	88	88	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
WATERFORD,	88	74	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
WEXFORD,	78	88	78	78	78	81	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
WEXFORD,	88	78	88	78	88	78	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
WITBLOW,	88	88	81	87	88	71	78	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 7TH OCTOBER, 1891, ON THE PROGRESS CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Superintendent D.*—The yield is a fair one for all crops except turnips, which are not so good as in previous years, owing to the heavy rain after thinning and want of sunshine. In no instance have crops suffered injury from insects or fungi. The farmers in this district are very practical and pay great attention to the management of their crops. *Charles D.*—The grain crops were generally good, but considerably injured by the late harvest rains—especially barley. Potatoes are a good average crop, but they were also injured by the wet harvest, especially in low-lying lands. Other green crops generally good. The hay crop was light on account of the late spring, and such as it was, it was much injured by the wet harvest. The corn harvesters were not able to trace any material injury from ravages of insects.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Ballbridge D.*—The potatoes were of a very good average as to quantity, but in consequence of the latter end of season being so wet the quality is very much deteriorated, and the disease or blight has been very extensive in two-thirds of the district. Wheat is a fair average crop, but would have been much better but for the high winds having shelled a great portion of it. The same remark applies to the oat crop. Hay is exceedingly light and bad owing to the early portion of season being dry and the latter portion offering scarcely any opportunity of properly saving it. Mangold turned a very good crop, the end of the season favouring it very much. As regards remainder of crops grown in district, there was a very good prospect of abundant crops, but the bad weather has materially affected them for the worse. On the whole the crops are considered fairly average. *Clonsilla D.*—The general yield is considered fair. Hay is not a good yield, owing chiefly to the drought in May, 1891. Grain crops would be better but for the excessive rain at the beginning and end of summer. *College-street D.*—All the crops are up to the average of past few years, with the exception of the wheat and oat crops which were injured by storm and wet weather about the time of ripening. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundrum D.*—The good or bad yield of the various crops may be attributed to the exceptionally wet season we have had. Injury by insects, &c., is not noticeable in this district. *Kilgobbin D.*—No complaint of any crop except hay, which is not up to the general average in consequence of the cold wet season. *Leeson D.*—The reports regarding all the crops are fairly good as to their quantity and quality, with the exception of hay, which was a good deal injured by wet. From careful inquiry I find that there was no injury done by either insects or fungi. *Rathdunes D.*—There are not much crops grown, but those who do grow anything are all unanimous in stating that the decrease

in the yield of their crops was owing to the long-continued wet and cold which lasted too far in the season. No other cause is known.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Atty D.*—I have to report that on the whole the crops are good. Hay was not by any means up to the average—in fact it is now scarce and dear. The partial failure of this crop was owing to the harsh dry winds in the spring, and also to the inclement weather during the harvest. Roots are very fair, but turnips have not "budded" well, and are generally speaking, very small. This may be owing to the harsh dry weather in the early part of the season, and to the want of sun. All grain crops promised exceedingly well—in fact I was informed that it was the best barley crop on record in the beginning of August, but the storm in August and the continued bad weather shelled a great deal of grain and spoiled the colour of a great deal more, so that the crop as a whole cannot be said to be above the average. Bad farming and want of proper help and appliances did a great deal to reduce the crop. Men who have proper implements and labour were able to get in their barley and oats with very little damage, but some have not got the last of their barley yet. I saw some oat as late as the 6th Nov. *Kildare D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the favourable season. As far as I can ascertain there was no injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Nase D.*—The bad yield of most of the crops was caused by the very wet and inclement weather which prevailed. The potatoes are much better than could have been expected at one time, and I hear no complaints. I have heard of no special injuries by insects or fungi. *Robertson D.*—The crops in general have been average. Corn very fair yield, but oats want time on account of the wet weather at harvest time. There was some "bald" potatoes good all round. Turnips very good. New meadow light and old hay badly mowed. Very little hay in county for time of year, and likely to be very dear next spring. No derangement from fungi or insects.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—So far as I can learn all the crops are good, which may be attributed to the favourable weather we had in the early and latter part of the season. But with regard to the hay crop, it suffered a good deal from wet weather from about the middle of July to the end of August. On the whole, however, it is a fair average crop. No special injury to crops has been caused by insects or fungi. *Castlecomer D.*—The yield of the different descriptions of crops in the several selected divisions is, generally speaking, very fair, except hay, which, owing to the wet season, is not so good as it would have been, if the season had been more favourable for the mowing of it.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.

PROVINCE OF
LACURIA.

There was no injury done to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Johnstown D.*—The several crops are all of a good average yield, with the exception of that of hay, notwithstanding the year being generally unfavourable. However, at the time of ripening and harvesting favourable weather for such generally intervened. I consider cause of hay crop being light was on account of early frosts, too much rain, with consequent insufficient warmth. No special injury done to crops by insects, &c., reported. *Kilbuck D.*—The crops in general are considered very fair, but owing to the wet summer they are somewhat lower than in other years. They have not suffered anything from fungi or weeds, but the red worm has caused injury to the barley in some parts of the district. *Pittsburg D.*—The crops have not produced the yield that was anticipated early in the year. The want of heat in May and June had a bad effect on corn and hay, and the same cause in July had a bad effect on mangel, turnips, carrots, and potatoes, in retarding the growth, the unnecessary quantity of rain further affected the potatoes, and when the corn was ripe storm and rain did a great amount of damage. The superabundant crop, therefore, which there was a promise of in spring, has been reduced to one, generally speaking, a little below an average one. There is no special injury to crops to report on in this district, except that May frosts cut down potatoes, and rain in July spread the potato disease, considerably affecting what would otherwise have been an unusually heavy crop. *Thomastown D.*—The crops are up to the average. In some parts complaints are being heard as to the injury done to potatoes by blight, and the hay crop has been somewhat injured in spring, owing to the wet autumn. The yield of barley and wheat is very good, and that of straw excellent. Turnips, &c., have done well.

Kinn's County. Slieveerry D.—All the crops were very fair. Corn crops were very good, but for the bad weather in August and early part of September, would have been above the average. Old grass meadows were badly sowed, owing to the weather. Potatoes are first rate, with very little disease. Root crops are very fair, but the fly did great damage to turnips in some parts. *Ferbane D.*—A fair average yield of all crops has been the result this season, and nothing of any special interest regarding injuries by insects and fungi is to hand. Considerable damage resulted by recent floods to outlying hay crop and oat-corn, but to no very marked degree will this be felt by farmers in this district. *Ferretstown D.*—The rates of produce for oats, barley, and potatoes are up to the average. Hay and turnips are not so good as in former years. The low lands have been very much flooded during the heavy rainfall in August, which has caused a great falling off in the rates of produce in some districts. *Shinrone D.*—All the crops produced well in the early part of the year, but the very heavy fall of rain, with occasional frosts, had a very injurious effect. The barley and the oat crops are fair, but the latter was diminished by being laid by the rain. The potato crop is not up to the average, the yield being very poor. The turnips grown in the district are few, but some of the farmers state that the fly ate the heads of the turnips and damaged them to a certain extent. *Pullamore D.*—The yield this season may be looked upon as very fair. The barley crop, which is grown extensively in this locality, is a particularly good one as to quality, and the same may be said of the oat crop. The hay crop is much below the average, and the quality is not good, which is attributable to the continuous wet weather when it was being sown. There have been no complaints about injury done to crops by insects or fungi.

Lisburn County. Ballymore D.—A fair average crop has been produced this season. No special

injury has been sustained from insects or fungi. Owing to the damp season weeds grew in abundance and did some harm, but not to any great extent. On the whole, the farmers have little, if anything, to complain of this season. *Greenard D.*—This season, so far as the potato and oat crops are concerned (on which the people mainly depend), has been an exceptionally good one. The potatoes were sown early and the tubers were matured before the blight set in, from which they consequently suffered very little damage. The weather was favourable to the oat crop. It was, however, to some extent damaged by rain in the latter part of the season. As regards hay, it is a fair crop, but lighter than usual, owing, it is said, to dry, harsh, and frosty weather in the early spring. This crop also suffered some damage from wet weather. Turnips, mangels, and other root crops have been good. Wheat, barley, and bere also a good crop, but not grown to any great extent. There have been no complaints of injury by insects or fungi. *Longford D.*—All crops are a fair average, except hay, which was injured by frost in April and May. Potatoes are a superior crop to that of last year; in some places they attribute this to change of seed given last spring at the union. Oats is a good crop, but was injured by the wet season. Wheat, rye, barley, &c., very little cultivated; what was is a fair crop. There has been no injury by insects or fungi. In several places weeds have proved injurious to potato crop by night of swarms.

Louth County. Ardee D.—I. Barley has been a very good crop this season, but would have been much better had it not been for the high wind and rates in the month of August, which prevented it from being properly sown. Some remarks apply to oats. II. Potatoes are a bad crop this season, owing to the frost in May and the continuous wet weather in July and August. III. Turnips fair average crop; they have not suffered very materially in any way. IV. Hay (cutting, &c.), fair average, compared with past years. Some as regards permanent pasture. V. Wheat very little sown in district, but some remarks apply as to No. 1. There has been no special injury to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds during past season. *Colton D.*—The crops have been good all round, save the turnip crop, which is very poor in consequence of the extremely rainy season in early portion of summer. Hay is scarce for the same reason, but there is an abundant return of straw. The potato crop is good on the whole, and the tubers free from disease. *Dragee D.*—The hay crop is not quite so plentiful as in previous years, owing to unfavourable weather. The grain crop also suffered from heavy rain and storms in the early portion of the harvest, nevertheless the yield is still considered an average one. The crops in this district have not suffered from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—With the exception of hay (which is a short crop), all the others are up to the average.

Meath County. Athlery D.—Oats a fairly good crop, though considerably injured in rich land by the heavy rain in August, and in some parts of too district attacked to some extent by the wire worm. Wheat, barley, bere, and rye are not grown to any extent. Potatoes a very good second crop, considerably above the average, and not much affected by disease. Turnips and mangels turned rather below the average, roots small, and suffered considerably in some places from a small fly, probably the root fly (*ANDREASIA*), much damaged also by late frosts in May. Hay a light crop, much injured by bad weather. *Dunshaughlin D.*—The potato crop is slightly above the average of last year, about one-eighth of it being attacked by the disease. Wheat and oats are fairly good, but the heavy rain in August killed a lot of it to the

ground, and it never properly ripened. The hay crop was fairly good, but it, too, suffered considerably from the early heavy rainfall. No disease from insects has been reported, and the "fungi" did not attack the potatoes till late in the season. *Kells D.*—All the crops are good, and have been well saved. The potato crop is particularly good. *Norton D.*—The crops are a fair average yield, excepting the hay crop, which is small, due to unfavourable weather in the spring of the year. *Stone D.*—The crops have all given a fair average yield, except hay, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The yield of hay has not been good, owing to dry weather with little growth early in the season, followed by a long spell of rain. The wet season has also materially affected the worse the potato crop, increasing the rot; while the best of the oat crop was lodged by the heavy rains, and a good deal lost in the cutting. Dry weather and the fly did a lot of damage to early sowings of turnips. The end of the season proved more favourable. *Trillick D.*—There has been a good average crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, mangels, cabbage, and rape, but hay is not so good as in former years. The growth of new meadows was retarded by frost in the month of May, and hay grown on old meadows was injured by rain in the month of August: consequently hay is inferior in quantity and quality. Farmers have cleaned their tillage lands pretty well of weeds, and there have been no complaints made of damage done by insects.

Queen's County. Albury D.—The yield of cereals, though heavy, is of deficient quality, owing to the extreme wetness of August and September, and the high winds which prevailed. Potatoes are on the whole a good crop, very good on dry light soils, but to some extent diseased on low heavy ground. Green crops are good, but would have been better if rain had fallen earlier in the summer. The first crop of hay was light, but of excellent quality and well saved; late meadows were entirely destroyed by the rain in August which prevented them being saved; the result is there will be a scarcity of hay before next summer. *Ballyglass D.*—There has been a fair yield of the various crops, but there would have been a much better yield were it not for the wetness of the season. *Margrove D.*—The crops are fairly good this year. The month of May was very dry and frosty, consequently there was not much vegetation, and hence hay and other crops suffered considerably. There was great rain in the month of August, and a large quantity of hay in low-lying lands was destroyed. The season was rather wet on the whole, and this had an injurious effect on potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel. Potatoes are less black than last year, but are wet. There are no complaints regarding injury by insects to any of the crops. The special report issued from your office was very useful. *Mosses D.*—Potatoes, though in some localities a variable crop, and under the average in yield, are on the whole a good crop, up to average in yield, and in most places the same as regards quality, attributable to the dry weather in spring and early summer, June and July being also, especially the former, fine and dry. Hay, first and second crop, very good as regards quality, but from 30 to 40 per cent. under an average crop, attributable to the cold, harsh, and dry weather which prevailed during spring and early summer. Old meadow hay also under average in yield, and greatly damaged by wet weather during August. Very late meadows fairly good and well saved. Turnips and mangels are, on the whole, a fairly good crop, having fared well, especially lately. In some cases there has been a tendency to run to leaf, owing to wet weather in July and September. Barley is a good crop. Oats also a fairly good crop, but rather under average in yield in some localities. The potato blight made its appearance in this district in August, but except in heavy wet soils did comparatively little damage, owing to fact that potato

tubers had made at least three-fourths of their growth before the blight became seriously affected. No other fungoid growth was noticed. About twelve acres of barley was badly attacked with "smut." On the whole, agriculture in this district is fairly good, so that weeds are kept down.

PROVINCE OF
LONDON.

Westmeath County. Ballymaguerry D.—The crops are in general above the average of past years, which may be attributed to the season having been favourable. Hay was the only crop the yield of which was not up to other seasons, and I believe was caused by too much rain having fallen in the summer. No special injury to crops. No insects. *Castleguard D.*—The yield of the various crops has been on the whole a favourable one, with the exception of turnips which is somewhat below the average, and the cause might be attributed to the dryness of the spring followed by the continuous rain in July, August, and early part of September. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—All crops have been of a fair average, but the quality of hay, potatoes, and mangels has been deteriorated by the heavy rains of latter part of the season. Hay is consequently high-priced, and good well-saved hay scarce. Insects or fungi have not done any injury to crops during past season, and the special report issued sent to me last year proved most instructive. *Killegonan D.*—Potatoes were a good crop. In some instances they are small owing to early frosts, and some slight injury was also done by the subsequent wet, and the fungi produced by it. Oats, barley, bere, and rye were good; the rain was not sufficient to materially damage them, but in some cases injured the oats, which were also in a few cases "chilled" by the wind before reaping. The heavy crop seems to have been due to the early season following on the earlier drought. Rape is little sown, and owing to wet and cold season not good. Turnips are poor owing to early drought and fly. Mangel wurzel are good, having escaped the drought. Hay was only a fair crop owing to the early drought, and was also spoiled in a considerable degree, when gathered in, by the rain. *Moate D.*—The crops generally are above the average of last year. In consequence of the favourable season, potatoes are a splendid crop, and the same may be said of wheat, barley, and oats. Hay is not so good in quality as last year, but the yield was good, and only for the wet season a splendid crop would have been got together. Mangels are a very fine crop, but turnips are not so good in consequence of early frosts. There was no injury worth mentioning done to crops by insects or fungi. The cabbage suffered a little from the caterpillar, but only to a small extent. The fungi did no injury to the potato crop this year. *Millings D.*—I have had careful inquiries made, and find the crops generally are good, except the hay, which is under the average. This is attributed to the weather in March and April, which kept back the growth, and also to the very wet weather in August and September, when a considerable quantity was damaged. The potato crop is good, owing to good seed, and the expense gained by the farmers, which has made them look to the matter of changing seed and getting it good. The carrot crop is reported bad, owing to the wet. The turnip crop is plentiful, but in some cases small. I can find very little complaint of fungi or insects. As *Multyshann* a disease in the turnip, called locally "cancer," exists. I inquired specially what this might be, and am informed it is dit-root, as described in the special report quoted by you. This is the only case in the district, and is therefore of limited extent. I find there is no grumbling among the farmers, and it is evident that on the whole the harvest has been abundant and good. It is evident that the information that has of recent years been circulated for the benefit of the farmers, has been acted on by them in the changing of seed, &c., and that they have gained

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PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.

considerably by it. I should have made this report earlier, but considered it would be better to know, as far as possible, what "cane" in turnips was, and not leave it in doubt after all the trouble taken in the special report to clarify and explain such matters.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Smidgerly D.*—The staple crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. The crop of oats and barley has been one of great weight and value, and were it not for the severe storms, would have been far above the average. A good deal of damage was done to potatoes by constant rain, still the crop is very fair. One of the main products is hay, and of that there is a great scarcity—the old and wet spring destroyed it, and it is now scarcely obtainable. I have not been informed of any injury done by insects or fungi. *Gorry D.*—There is nothing particular to be said about the crops. They are fairly good all round. The potato crop is very good indeed, and the corn suffered much less damage from rain than was expected. *New Ross D.*—The harvest which is just passed has been an average one all round. Promise of an exceptionally good harvest was spoiled by the extremely wet weather in July, August, and September. The hay crop was a poor one owing to the wet weather. Potatoes, turnips, and mangels yielded a good crop, and were not affected seriously by the blight. Corns were about the average, but would have been considerably above the average had it not been for the wet. No special injury done by insects. *Youghall D.*—All the crops are of a fair average, but owing to the heavy rainfall in months of August and September a good deal of damage was done to the grain and potato crops; yet the yield will be up to a good average. No injurious insects were noticeable this year. *Wexford D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the yield of the various crops was fairly good

this season. I cannot say that there was any particular cause affecting the yield of crops as compared with former seasons, except that the rains of early summer had a beneficial effect on all classes of crops grown in this district, the soil being principally of a dry sandy nature. There was no injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi. The land is well tilled and kept clear of weeds.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—There has been a fair average yield, with the exception of the potato and hay crops which are not as good as in previous years, owing to the very wet season. So far as my district is concerned, the crops, as far as I can ascertain, have not been injured by fungi, insects, or weeds. *Bray D.*—The harvest has been favourable, and a good average crop of hay and corn has been got in. The potato crop is very good and healthy, in digging out, and pitting everywhere. The crop of turnips and mangels is looking flourishing. In the early weeks, spring, mowers looked bad and vegetation backward, and very gloomy forebodings were indulged in, but subsequent rain and heat set all right. Small quantities of hay got damaged in consequence of continued wet in August, but the larger portion has been got in and stacked or stacked safely. No injury from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Doulin D.*—The crops were generally good. The only injury done them was by the very wet weather, and the crops were very late in ripening; some of the corn crop is still in stocks in the fields. *Wicklow D.*—The green crops are above the average owing to the wet summer; this season, coupled with the extreme dryness of the early spring, has rendered the hay and corn crops light. Potatoes are not good owing to the rainy season, and disease has appeared in some places. I am not aware that any special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

PROVINCE OF
MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY. *Bellymoe D.*—The good yield of almost all crops in the neighbourhood is due to the good weather and the favourable circumstances under which the crops were sown. The importation of fresh seed no doubt contributed to the superior condition of the potato crop, and I have seen, or heard of, very little disease. *Ennis D.*—All crops have been good here, with the exception of hay, which, owing to a dry spring and a wet hay time, only amounts to about half a crop. *Ennis D.*—I. The potato crop was far above the average in yield, but in consequence of the constant rain during the months of July, August, and early part of September, the tubers are soft and not so good food as in previous years. II. Turnips and mangels are not up to the average in yield. The cause is attributed to the constant rains which impoverished the lands. III. Corns.—The corn crop was up to the average, but before it was cut it was a good deal damaged by the rain and storms of the months of August and September. IV. Hay.—This crop was very light and far below the average, the principal cause being the want of moisture in months of April and May. V.—Cabbages were also below the average in consequence of the want of moisture in the early part of the season. There was no special injury to crops in the district from insects or fungi this season. *Skibbereen D.*—The crops in general were fairly good, and pronounced to be much better were it not for the very wet season. This is not a tillage district to any great extent, being principally dairy farming, as it is cold and damp. Insects or fungi did no special injury this season, but as usual the small farmers neglected weeding which caused some injury. *Killalee D.*—As a rule the crops have been fully up to, and in some cases above average. The splendid yield of potatoes is due to the dry condition of the

soil when the seed was put in, and the warm and genial weather in June. The hay crop was light owing to the want of rain in the early part of the grass season. I have heard no complaints of injury from fungi or insects. *Kilrush D.*—The crops (except the hay crop, which was light) are good, that is potatoes, turnips, mangels, &c., and corn, which are the principal crops grown. There was no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi during the season. *Skibbereen D.*—The yield of the various crops was on the whole very good. The hay crop was not so good as last year, owing to the continued wet weather. In some cases also considerable damage was done to the cut crop by the severity of the winter. The potato crop is an excellent one. *Falls D.*—The potato of all kinds has been an excellent crop, and both in yield and quality good. The dry spring and favourable weather I believe contributed much to this result. I cannot ascertain any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. The oats, wheat, and rye crops are very fair, and the yield a good average, and but for the heavy rains just before cutting these crops would be much better. The turnip and mangel would be a fair average yield also, and these crops would have been better only for the wet summer which caused too much top to grow. Hay also suffered much from the wet weather, the yield was good, but a great deal was lost in the mowing, owing to floods and rain, which rendered the present yield, though an average one, inferior in quality, especially in low-lying districts. On the whole I should say that the yield of the several crops in the district has been a good average.

OSER COUNTY. *E.R. Ballynally D.*—I attribute the good yield of the several crops to the favourable

weather in the spring which enabled the several farmers to get in the seed early. I have received no complaints from any of the agriculturists relative to the injury of crops in this district by insects, &c. *Christie, D.*—All crops are good except hay, which is below the average, as there was little or no vegetation in spring or early summer. It is for the most part badly saved also on account of the wet weather. All farmers agree in saying that a frequent change of seed potatoes is absolutely necessary, as after two or three years the disease sets in in every new variety. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Carl, North, D.*—The crops have been (except hay, which is short, owing to dry spring) fairly up to the average as compared with former years. This in the case of the potato is chiefly attributable to early sowing and absence of blight. There has been no special injury to any crop in particular from insects or fungi. *Clark, South, D.*—The good yield of potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats, is attributed to the change of seed, early sowing, and favourable season. The hay crop is light owing to the month of May being dry. Turnip, mangold, and all green crops in fact are considered of a good average, and were not injured by insects or fungi. *Ferry, D.*—The yield in the case of oats, straw, turnips, and mangolds, was somewhat above the average, owing to the weather being rather favourable; and the oat crop would have been much better had not cold wet weather, with occasional storms, come on about the time it was ripe, whereby loss was caused in some cases by shelling, and in a few cases by the grain sprouting after being stacked. The potato crop was unusually good owing to the favourable weather, and new seed being used, but in some cases experiments showed the yield from old seed to be equal to that from new seed. Had the summer been drier the crop would have been a phenomenal one. The hay crop suffered considerably—the early hay, from want of rain in the spring, and the late hay, owing to excessive rain in the summer and autumn, which interfered with the cutting and mowing. The early hay, though light in yield, was well saved and of good quality. Prices of hay, oats, and straw, are high—especially of hay—owing to farmers holding back supplies in anticipation of still higher prices after Christmas, but the general belief is, that prices will then come down owing to the crops being really more abundant than many think. *Kennock, D.*—The hay crop was a light one, and prices for hay ruled much higher than usual. Rye-grass hay was well saved, but a great deal of old meadow hay was damaged by wet. Oats are a fair average crop. Barley and wheat very little grown, but what there was of them were good crops. All root crops, especially potatoes, were good. *Kennock, D.*—All the crops may be considered "average." They would have proved much better than average were it not for the great rains and storms. The grain crops suffered very much, and are consequently deficient in quantity and quality. Hay is very scarce and is not of good quality. The potato crop is very abundant, but I regret to say that a large proportion of it is diseased; however I do not think there will be any scarcity. All the green crops are good. *Mallins, D.*—The average produce is above that for 1890, for all crops in this district. The cause of the increase in the produce, I attribute to the favourable state of the weather. *Middleton, D.*—The general yield of all crops has been beyond the average this year, except hay, which is very scarce, and is now fetching from £4 to £4 10s. per ton. Oats fetched very high prices, also barley. I know a case of a farmer whose eight acres of barley yielded twelve barrels per acre, and was sold at 14s. per barrel. The fluctuations in weather do not seem to have militated against any of the crops. *Mitchell, D.*—The corn crop is a good average, but the grain and straw was considerably damaged by the harvest rain. Potato crop very good owing to the large quantity of new seed distributed by the Union last spring. Hay very

light in consequence of the hard dry weather of the spring and early summer, and not well saved owing to the excessive rain in months of August and September. Green crops in general good. No special damage to crops from insects or fungi can be discovered. *Newmarket, D.*—There seems to be an average yield of all the crops. The recent rainy weather has disappointed farmers very much. A good deal of the hay has been badly saved. Oats blackened in stack, and what remained went in time. The quality of the potato has been injured, and more so black this year when compared with the average of black in previous years. No complaints as to insects, &c. *Quemstown, D.*—The yield of the various crops of this district, with the exception of hay, has been generally above the average, as far as I can ascertain. The wheat crop is very good, but very little of it was sown. The barley crop is stated to have been generally very good, but in some instances received some damage from rain in course of cutting and saving. The potato crop is an exceptionally good one, and said to be in some localities the best for the last thirty years. The reasons given by some intelligent farmers for the good yield this year is the early and favourable seed-time, the importation of new seed in case of potatoes, and the blight not affecting the potato until matured. The constant heavy rains and damp weather during month of October, 1891, have done considerable damage to the potato crop. The hay crop appears to be a very light thin one, which was probably caused by the cold dry winds in month of May, and the low temperature of the early summer. The turnip and mangold crops are generally above average, but they suffered in early part of summer from damage by insects, fungi, and dry winds, and I think afterwards from weeds, but the latter part of the season was favourable to these crops. It is difficult to get any definite information from the farmers on the subject of insects, fungi, &c. All the opinions I have ascertained from them are to the effect that they sustained no special damage this year from those causes. *Tynally, D.*—There is no special feature of interest to report in connection with the crops. All round they are above the average. The only crops below the average are hay and straw, both of which are poor, owing to want of rain in spring. The oat crop is not of very good quality, owing to rain in the end of August and early in September, but the yield is above the average and prices are high. I am not able to learn that any special damage has been done by insects or fungi. The potato crop is good and abundant, due in a great measure to the use of imported seed.

Coar, O'Connor, W.B. Dundas, D.—The crops generally are good, except hay, which is scarce, and at present commands about £5 a ton. They have been fairly well saved notwithstanding the bad weather. The hay is scarce owing to the cold of the early spring which checked the young growth. I have heard no complaints about other insects or fungi. *Sawley, D.*—On the whole the crops (except hay) have been well up to the average. Potatoes would have been the best crop on record for the past ten years had not the wet autumn slightly affected the quality. As it is the crop is above the average. Hay is a very poor crop this year. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi. The spring and early summer were exceptionally dry, which favoured potatoes and cereals of all descriptions, but the wet autumn did a great deal of damage. *Castleown, D.*—The good yield of all the crops is principally due to the favourable weather in June and July. The injury which occurred to the hay crop is due to the continued rains which fell in the early autumn. In addition to the favourable weather during June and July, the satisfactory yield of the potato crop was influenced by the employment of new seed throughout most of the district. This seed, in the vast majority of cases, turned out

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exceedingly well, and nothing but the continued rain during the later periods of the development of the potato crop prevented that crop from being exceptionally good in quality as well as in quantity. In particular portions of the district the employment of manure or nature—to the almost total exclusion of other fertilizers—seems to have injuriously affected the quality of the potato crop. No specific cases of injury by insects or fungi have come under my notice. *Chisagois D.*—Crops good owing to favorable season, except meadow, which was only fair, owing to a dry June and July. The good crop of potatoes was due to a favorable season and the importation of good seed. It was affected with blight to a slight extent. *Dawson D.*—The crops are generally good. Potatoes are above the average yield in most places. Only in boggy soil where they were sown late is the crop below the average. Oats a fair crop; some of it was injured by the wet weather of August and September. Wheat a good crop; some injured in the spring, owing to the prevalence of wet weather. Rye is very little grown; what is grown is good. Turnips promise well; there were some failures when first sown, owing to the dry weather in June and early part of July. Mangolds generally good. Hay a light crop, somewhat below the average. The late meadows were injured by the rain, and the hay has not been in some cases well saved in consequence. Green crops generally good. Grass and pasturage good. As regards the potatoes, which constitute the staple crop, the yield is very good. Here and there complaints are heard that a good many are black, but on inquiry I find that reports in this respect are exaggerated, and that after the black potatoes are picked out a good crop still remains. The injury to the crop is slight, and is attributed to the excessive humidity of August, September, and beginning of October. *Maroon D.*—I am not in possession of any information worth mentioning as to the probable cause of the generally good yield of the crops. I am quite satisfied, though, from personal observation, and from the inquiries I have made, that serious losses have been sustained by farmers in the district from the neglect of weeds. I am not aware of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *McIntosh D.*—In my opinion the good yield of the crops is owing to the change of seed and to the favorable weather. *Shelburne D.*—With the single exception of the hay crop all the others have been quite equal to if not over the average. The hay crop was light owing to the wet weather, but the farmers have been compensated by the increased price at which they were able to sell. The potato blight appeared to a slight extent in some places, but the damage done is almost universally of trifling nature. The cereal crops were well saved. *Shufeldt D.*—The potato crop is as good as can be remembered for many years previous. Farmers state that imported seed is chiefly the cause of success, an artificial sowing of home seed tends to a failure of the crop. Turnips, wheat, oats, barley, mangolds, cabbage, &c., are a good crop on an average, though somewhat injured along the seaboard by recent storms. Wheat, however, is but little sown, and the same remark applies to mangolds. Crops did not suffer any injury from fungi or insects.

KERRY COUNTY. *Calverton D.*—The potato crop is very good. I consider that the good yield may be attributed to the seed which has been supplied by Government. The oats are poor as they are not green, otherwise the crop would rot. Mangolds and turnips—this is a very good crop. The cabbage promises very well. Hay—this crop is bad; owing to the wet harvest, it could not be moved in time, and what has been put in is commencing to rot; it will require to be spread out again. The other crops mentioned as returns are not grown in this district. *Conthelard D.*—The crops are generally good. The

potato, wheat, and oat crops are not so good, owing to the dry cold spring. The hay is below the average, owing to some cause, and the constant rain during the last two months has had a very bad effect on it, as it was almost impossible to get it saved. The farmers state that there was very little damage done to green crops, &c., by insects or fungi, and they attribute this to the fact of the very dry weather in the spring. The crops would have been much better if the spring season had not been so dry and cold, and the summer so wet. *Dingle D.*—The good crop of potatoes was owing to the favorable weather at the time of growth, and perhaps also to change of seed. The hay crop, light at any time, was generally hard to save, and many crops were spoiled by the enlargement wet weather. *Kennedy D.*—The yield of the several crops is very fair. The potato crop was good, owing to the fine weather in spring and early summer, and for some reason the turnips and cabbages were good. The hay crop is not so good, on account of having suffered from the wet weather during the time of saving. The oats also suffered from some cause. There was no special injury done to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Coleridge D.*—The past summer has been exceedingly wet, but it is not been for a fine September series owing to crops must have taken place. The harvest was thus enabled to be gathered in. For some time in October more than the usual rain came, and again farmers looked very critical for the potato crop, as a blight had set in, and it was feared that the potatoes would become rotten before being dug; however, I am thankful to say that for the last ten days a long spell of fine weather has enabled the potatoes to be dug and saved well. Taking the crops in detail, I find that potatoes are good throughout, although continued wet produced blight, but not sufficiently to affect a good crop, arrived at maturity. In this district among cereals, oats is the only crop sown. This crop is fairly good, and would have been excellent had not the wet injured it at the time of cutting it. Root crops as up to the average, although the quantity of rain has resulted in insects, which have done some damage. Hay is the only crop which has been seriously affected by the rain. The yield is below the average in some parts by one-fourth. The heavy rains brought this failure about. The price of root crops is likely to go up considerably. The new potato seed has, with very few exceptions, proved successful. I should add that the major portion of this district is bog and mountain, and that even supposing there had been no abnormal rain this year the crop generally must have been only a fair one, if not actually below par, owing to the neglected state of agricultural farming during the past few years. *Albion D.*—The yield of the potato crop was very good. Owing to the season being favorable, the change of seed, and the absence of blight, all the other crops were up to the average, even the hay, which was light, owing to the dryness of the season. There was no injury done in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Lindsay D.*—The crops were up to the average; the potato crop very good. *Palmer D.*—The crops generally were very fair. The potato crop particularly was very abundant and healthy, which is attributed to early planting, change of seed, and a dry spring, also the absence of blight. The crop is now suffering from the heavy rain. Oats suffered very much by being blown down in the harvest before it was yet ripe. Hay was a very poor crop, owing to the very dry spring. This crop suffered much in the saving, and is inferior in quality. There was no appearance of insects or fungi in the district.

LEINSDEN COUNTY. *Abbeysdale D.*—The crops considered all round, are fair. The hay crop is not abundant, and in consequence of continued wet weather a good deal of it was badly saved. The potato crop is exceptionally good. Oats, wheat, &c., very fair. No

injury to any crops has taken place through the pressure of insects or fungi. *Adams D.*—All crops, except hay, are up to the average. Cereals are good owing to the dry weather cooling when required for ripening. Mangolds, turnips, and green crops generally were brought up to the average by the later rains. Hay is a good deal below the average, owing to dry harsh weather in the spring. Potatoes are much above the average, owing to new seed being used in quantities, and weather generally favourable to its growth. *Brad D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The land is it is chiefly used for grazing purposes, especially for catch crops. It may be considered a milk and butter district. The potato crop is good. The potatoes were well matured before the rainy season set in. A change of seed produced good results. Wheat and oats were good crops, but the rain which fell in autumn caused these crops to lodge and injured the grain. Very little barley in district. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbages were good crops. Meadows (especially the old ones), were light, chiefly caused by the coldness of month of May. There was no vegetation in that month. A considerable quantity of old madder hay was injured by the rain in autumn. Scarcely any injury was done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Kilbourn D.*—The hay crop is the only one which I consider below the average, owing, no doubt, to the east winds which we had in May, and the cold wet harvest which followed. All other crops are fairly good. This being nearly altogether a dairy-farming district, there are very little crops raised. *Lawrick D.*—The potato crop, as well as hay and oats, would have been exceptionally good had there not been such a very wet summer and autumn. The hay crop, as well as that of turnips and beet, were below the average, owing to wet and want of heat; this would have doubtless also affected the whole potato crop but for the new imported seed having been so extensively used. The hay crop, owing to the unfavourable season, is much below the average. There has not been any special injury to crops of any kind by insects or fungi. *Newbold D.*—All grain crops are up to a fair average, though the yield was considerably affected by frequent rainy weather during the harvest season. The potato crop is comparatively free from disease, and owing to the cold summer weather little injured by insects, consequently the yield is a good one. Other green crops, owing to the same cause, are also good. The hay crop was very light owing to cold dry weather in the early part of the season, and the yield is much below average. *New Pallas D.*—The potato crop is considered heavier this year than last, owing, it is believed, to the fact that the spring was dry, which gave an opportunity of thoroughly sowing the land and getting the crop planted much earlier than in former years. Hay is somewhat lighter this year than last, attributed to the dry harsh weather during the month of April and early part of May. All the other crops are about the average of last year. There has been no complaint of any special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Rothwell D.*—The various crops were above the average. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips turned out well.

Titterbury County, N.E. Borriolens D.—All the crops grown yielded a fair average return this year, with the exception of turnips. Potatoes are above the average of last year's return, and this is attributable to three causes, viz.:—early planting, the introduction of new or improved seed, and the fact that blight did not attack the crop till late in the season. The turnip crop was sown early in the year by frost, and consequently the fly attacked it, injuring it considerably. However the last month or so being rather favourable, it is expected there will not be so great a deficiency as was thought. *Fought D.*—The yield in grain crops, especially barley, which is the staple one about here, proved in quantity and quality much better than was expected; the favour-

able weather prior to August, and the very warm weather in the early part of September, is responsible for this. Some farmers say the hot weather prevented these cutting too soon as they always do, and thus gave the grain an opportunity of growing taller than usual. I heard no complaint about fungi or fly. *Seaport D.*—I consider that the good yield of crops is attributable to the fairly good weather which set in in the early part of the year when the various crops were sown. The potato particularly is a good average crop. Hay is not so good as might otherwise have been had the weather been more favourable at time of sowing. *Serres D.*—The crops generally are fair. The wet season injured them a little in some places, but as a rule, both grain and root crops were fair. No injury appears to have been done to the crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Tenbury D.*—The yields of the various crops this year averaged a small portion of the potato crop has blackened owing to the wet season. The hay is not well sown, and would have been of a superior quality were it not for the unfavourable weather experienced while sowing it. The corn is a very good crop, and the yield is much better than it has been for the past few years. All the other green crops are equally good and much better than they have been for the past few years. There is no special injury to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds as far as can be ascertained. *Thames D.*—The oat and barley crops are about the average of former years, as both these crops, which were very promising, suffered very much from the rain in harvest. The potato crop is very good and plentiful, but a good deal of them are black, but still the yield will be above the average of former years. Turnips and mangolds are very good. The hay crop is light and below the average, and a good deal of it badly sown.

Titterbury County, S.E. Cade D.—The crops on the whole are very good with the exception of first crop hay which is light, owing to the dry weather in the spring and early summer. The weather was suitable to all other crops. I cannot learn that there was any injury done by insects or fungi. *Corriolens D.*—The yield of the various crops is good, but the late heavy and persistent rainfall has to a great extent decreased the value of potatoes, wheat, and oats about one-third of the potato crop has blackened, and a portion of wheat and oats has become diseased. Wire-worm has only affected the crops to a very small degree in one locality. *Casford D.*—Generally speaking there has been an excellent harvest for those who took proper advantage of good weather, &c., so get in the crop. Hay crop is lighter than last year, and a good deal was injured by the wet in July and August. Oats are good, but a smaller crop than last year. This will not affect the farmers materially, as they are getting very high prices for hay and oats.—Hay, £3 10s. to £4 a ton, oats, 18s. per bushel. Potatoes are very good, as are turnips and mangold wurzel. *Cornwall D.*—Cereals in general proved a good crop, though barley and wheat were somewhat damaged by rain. Hay short, and in general damaged by wet. Potatoes good crop, and in the case of obstructions and other good kinds but slightly affected by disease. Green crops very good. *Dandrum D.*—There has been an abundant harvest. The only crop that received any real injury is the hay. Hay is plentiful, but the quality, owing to the constant rain in August, and consequent difficulty of sowing in for the most part bad. Potatoes are large and very dry, also free from disease. Wheat and corn rather short in the stalk but heavy in the ear, and but slightly injured by the rain. Mangolds, turnips, &c., large and sound. Garden crops, including cabbages, good and plentiful. The oat crop suffers a good deal from corn mildew and corn smut. The injury done by insects to crops in recent years has not been serious to corn, grass, and clover. *Kilbourn D.*—The quality and quantity of grain

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were under the usual average yield. The general productivity is said to be fully one-third less than that of last year, caused no doubt by the constant heavy rains when crops were just ripening. This, however, I may state is largely a grazing part of the county. I have not heard of any injury from insects or fungi. *Tippecanoe Co.*—This is not at all a tillage district. The most of the land is used for pasture and hay. The few crops of corn, &c., are on the whole fair. Potatoes are good except in low lands where there is a slight aura of decay. Turnips and hay are good, although the latter suffered much from rain, and is becoming very dear. There is no complaint as regards insects, fungi, or weeds.

Washtenaw County. *Capeziois Co.*—The harvest this year has been a very good average one. Hay is good, but only a small crop. Oats good, but owing to the exceptionally wet month of August, they are not so good as might have been expected. Potatoes excellent, and a plentiful crop. All others good. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *DuSable Co.*—Generally speaking, all the crops are very good, with the exception of hay, which is not up to the standard of previous years, owing to unfavorable weather. The potato crop is exceptionally good both in quality and quantity. In some places the wire-worm caused

slight damage to some cereal crops. No other insects or weeds caused injury to any other crops. *Port Huron Co.*—All the crops have been fairly good this year, which, I think, is chiefly owing to the ground being in a good state for their reception—the spring having been a particularly dry one. The potatoes are a good crop, and the blight has not appeared in them to any great extent, but if the continued wet weather lasts much longer, a good deal of them will rot in the ground. The oats are expected to be the best crop for years, but the rain has damaged a good deal of it. Very little injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Waterford Co.*—The harvest has been fairly good; the late crops of corn have suffered from the rain. Oats a heavy crop, but suffered from the weather. Wheat not much grown, a fair crop also suffered from weather. barley some remarks apply as to wheat. Potatoes good yield on high dry lands, but in damp soils they have suffered much from disease. On an average about a quarter of the crop has been lost owing to this cause. Turnips fairly good. Mangels a good crop. Hay a light crop and very badly sward, and much injured owing to the distastefulness of the farmers in leaving the crop in the fields exposed to the weather. Nothing has been noticed in the district in connection with agricultural produce that calls for special report.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim Co.*—The various crops have, in most cases, given a fair average yield. Potatoes are a good crop, and disease has not shown amongst them to any large extent. The grain crops are also fairly good. Hay was the lightest crop of any. This is to be attributed to the very late spring and the constant wet weather without heat which followed. Flax, for the same reason, is barely up to the average. No special injury seems to have been done to any of the crops by insects or fungi. *Ballynaggs Co.*—In general all crops have produced a fair average yield. The potato, which is the staple crop, is regarded as a fair average crop, and although the heavy rain in the autumn has, in some parts of the district, injured the quality somewhat, yet there is on the whole little to complain of. The blight did not make its appearance here until the season was pretty well advanced, and consequently the crop was better able to resist its effects. The potato crop is very good where early planting and change of seed have been adopted. Hay and corn are fair average crops in this neighborhood, but the rain at the time of sowing has injured the quality, but not to any appreciable extent. Flax is not as good in some parts as was expected, owing to injury from rain while on the "spread." There is no special injury to crops from insects, weeds, or fungi, except that in some instances the turnip crop has suffered from insects in the months of June and July. *Ballynaggs Co.*—The potato crop is somewhat above average yield, probably owing to favourable weather in months of May and June, and also to the blight not having appeared until the crop was pretty far advanced. Oats is a good crop, but the yield is not more than average. Owing to the dry weather in early part of the season, it was somewhat thinner than usual. Meadow is light and under average owing to dry weather in early part of season. Flax is also under average for similar reasons to that of hay. The other crops in this district are average in produce but are of minor importance. Nothing special to state as regards insects or fungi in this district. *Belfast, South Co.*—The following is one of the principal reasons assigned by a number of agriculturists in this district for the inferior return.—Early wet season, which they consider conducive to fungi, blight, &c. *Larne Co.*—Wheat and oats are only

middling crops, owing to end of season becoming wet. Potatoes are a fair average, owing to the early part of season being dry, but the rain in the end of the season damaged them somewhat. Hay light, owing to early part of season being dry. Flax middling, owing to early part of season being dry and latter part wet. Turnips and mangels fair, owing to the season being favourable for them. Other green crops average that of former years. No special injury has been done to any of the crops from insects or fungi. *Lisburn Co.*—As a rule, the crops are up to the average. Hay would have been an abundant crop, but advantage was not taken of the fine weather in June, and those who waited till July to cut meadow, found it difficult to "mow" the crop. The result is that while there is a fair crop of hay there is a large proportion of it badly sward. Potatoes promised a good crop, but continuous rain and absence of heat prevented the tubers growing to full size. Disease showed itself somewhat later than usual this year, and I am informed that where potatoes were sown in drills close to each other, the crop compared unfavourably with those sown with more space between the drills. The crop, though fairly abundant, is not up to the average in either yield or size. Oats promised to be an excellent crop, but its development was retarded and injured by constant rain and want of heat. It is above the average in yield, but its quality is not as good as in former years. The weather was more suitable for the growth of flax than any other crop, and there was a good yield. Injury was done at the season for pulling and spreading it, owing to continuous rain and want of heat. The crop was an abundant one, but I think the quality will be much below the average. Turnips, mangels, &c., are good. No doubt turnips suffered considerably by night frosts which extended far into the summer, and generally speaking, the yield has been good, but owing to the want of ripening weather the quality will not be up to the average. With a comparatively late spring, there was still a promise of a more than average good season, but, as I say, from the last week in June till October, the weather was of a most unsettled character, and the want of real summer heat combined with it to prevent crops developing as they should. I have not heard of any appreciable injury owing to insects or fungi.

ARMAGH COUNTY. Lurgan D.—All crops are a fair average except potatoes. The yield of the latter is considerably below average, owing to the blight which set in about the middle of August. The disease spread very much during the continuous wet weather from about the 15th August to the middle of September. The farmers believe that the rainy weather was the cause of the disease appearing, whereas before this locality was generally free from it. **Armagh D.**—Corn is generally above the average yield, the cause being good weather when required. Potatoes are inferior, owing to the wet weather and disease. Turnips not so good, owing to the dry season when they were sown, and a good deal of damage was done by the fly. Flax is a fair crop this season. All other crops appear to be yielding up to the average. **Enny D.**—The cereal crops are generally said to be a good average. A good deal of damage was, however, caused by heavy rain storms towards end of the season. The potato crop is said to be under last year as an average, owing to the wet season and late planting. Flax, hay, and other crops generally fairly well up to an average. No damage reported from insects. **Portadown D.**—The reason that the hay crop (ferrogmas) was not so good as last year was the late frosts in the spring, which considerably retarded the growth of the grass. The potato crop this year in this district is fully one-fourth less than last year, and I attribute this to the wet season here (month of August). The wheat and oats were, on the whole, fairly good crops, well up to the average. The turnip crop is not good; at the time for sowing the seed, the weather was very dry, and this injured the crop. Other green crops were fairly good, but the farmers here are not depending on the crops alone, as very many of them have very large orchards, and the fruit in many cases pays the rent. In the first season we have in Portadown market at least 100 tons of fruit on the market days, apples, pears, damsons, plums, and other fruits, and in one part of the district the farmers grow a large quantity of strawberries, for which they receive good prices. I have never seen in any part of Ireland which I have been in, so much attention paid by farmers to their land as here; their land is comparatively free from weeds. In many cases pears are grown in the potato drain, and the stalks of the potatoes are the supports for the pears.

CAYN COUNTY. Rathfriland D.—The principal crops are potatoes, corn, turnips, flax and hay. Potatoes were, on the whole, a good crop; but I think they would have been better if the people would pay more attention to seed, and change it more frequently. The corn was decidedly light. I think the cause was poor soil, and a late spring. The turnips and flax were good. The hay was light, due to the same causes which affected the corn. **Cavan D.**—There was some injury to crops caused by floods, particularly the potato crop. I am not aware that there was injury to crops from insects, &c. **Almeek D.**—The crops are on the whole fairly good. Hay is scarce, though in most instances well saved. The oat crop is particularly good, and all others up to the average of last and former years. No damage has been done to the crops here by insects or fungi, &c. **Scrambler D.**—The potato crop is a good one on the whole, and would have been remarkably so were it not for the heavy late summer and autumn rains which brought on the blight, resulting in the loss by "rot" of about 20 per cent. of the crop. Insects or fungi have not been the cause of any special injury. The oat crop suffered severely from rust; it would otherwise have been an abundant one. Hay also suffered from rain and a deal of it is badly saved. Wheat—a good crop, little grown. Turnips, mangels, and cabbage are a fairly good crop. There is no doubt that with a better system of farming would

come a vast improvement in the crops of this part of the country. Late sowing is too much depended on, and early frosts are too often anticipated. Winter work (such as subsoiling, trenching, and opening up the land to the fertilising influence of winter frosts and snow) is not practised to a sufficient extent, and greater energy is in general required. **Virginia D.**—I have made careful inquiry, and I also observed the crops during the season myself. The yield of the various crops has been good, but in some places the yield has been inferior and may in a great measure be attributed to neglect of weeding. A large number of small farmers never weed their potatoes at all, but permit a full crop of weeds to grow up with the potatoes and to ripen and decay of their own accord after the potato stalks have died away, the consequence being that oats sown in the ground the following year are generally choked with weeds, and I believe the yield is thereby reduced 20 per cent. Potatoes and oats are the principal crops, and there has been no injury to the farmers by insects or fungi.

DONNELLY COUNTY. Ardara D.—The crops sown are a fair average, except hay. In consequence of the scarcity of fodder last spring the cattle were allowed to graze on the meadows until late. Hence the crop of hay is short, and, owing to the inclemency of the weather during autumn, more or less damaged. The oat and potato crops, which were very promising, have also suffered much from the storms and rain. From the position of this district, the country is exposed to severe gales from the Atlantic, and crops are raised under difficulties. Cabbage has suffered much from the caterpillars. I have not heard of damage by other insects. The small farmers, as a rule, do not feel the importance of keeping growing crops clean, so the plant food, which is scarce enough, is allowed to be consumed by luxuriant weeds, to the serious diminution of the yield. In this country no one ever thinks of weeding oats when growing, and I am confident the yield is diminished this year, as well as in all other years in consequence. **Ballinacorney D.**—The potato crop is particularly good, due, to a certain extent, to the change of seed generally adopted, but chiefly to the weather having been fairly favourable at the critical time when blight generally attacks the tubers. Hay is a light crop, due to want of rain in the spring, and a badly saved one, owing to the heavy rains of August. Oats are about average, though not improved by the rains of August. There is shortness of straw. Wheat and barley not grown here. Turnips are a very good crop, the moisture of the autumn doubtless caused this. Flax is but little grown here. **Buncrana D.**—The yield of the various crops is on the whole good. Potatoes of all kinds are a better crop by about 20 per cent. than last year, owing to the early part of the season being dry. Oats, the grain yield better than last year, owing to dry season. In turnips, mangels, and cabbage no appreciable difference in the yield compared with last year. Hay a lighter crop than last year, owing to dryness of season in the early part. Flax, a good yield, much better than was at first anticipated. As far as I can ascertain, there has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. **Dunfargally D.**—There is very little of interest to state re this season's crops. All crops are a very fair average. As a rule the potato crop is plentiful, good, and free from disease. Oats, which is almost the only corn crop grown here, was fairly well saved, and only for damage by rain and storm would have been a better crop than usual. Root crops are good all round. No crops were injured specially by insects or fungi. **Dumpley D.**—I consider the good yield of the potato crop to be due principally to new seed imported into the locality by the Board of Guardians under the Seed Supply Act, coupled with a favourable season. The other crops are about an average of former years, and none of them have

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suffered any special injury from any cause. *Letterkenny D.*—The crops generally are good, owing principally to the care bestowed by the farmers, &c., in the cultivation of the land for cropping, and the treatment they give it by the addition of manure. The oats and potatoes, with hay, are the general crops produced, and, with the exception of the latter, so far as relates to upland hay, all are good. The turnip crop is not up to the average, taking in the whole district; this is owing to the fact that a drought set in after the seed had begun to appear over ground, when the flies made havoc on the seedlings. Still in some places the crop is fairly good. *Meville D.*—The yield of the various crops has been good. The oat crop was a good yield. The potato crop was a plentiful and good yield throughout the district. Upland hay was light, but looked good. Barley a good yield, but only little grown. Turnip crop was a plentiful good crop, notwithstanding the dryness of the weather when sown. All crops good throughout district. No injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi during the past season. *Repose D.*—The season for crops rendering a good yield this year was that the land is very good, and the season fairly good for growth and gathering-in in proper time. I beg to add that no injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. *Southdown D.*—Oats, a good crop, attributable to occasional rains throughout the summer. Potatoes, a fair crop, owing to spring being favourable for planting, and the blight not attacking so early as other years. Turnips, a very good crop, caused by the absence of excessive heat during summer. Hay—this crop is about the same as previous years. Wheat, not grown. Barley, little sown, but is a fair crop generally. Cabbage, a very good crop, owing to the rains during summer. Rye is a good crop, but not much sown, same cause given as for oats. The other crops (if sown) are in such small quantities that no definite opinion as to their yield can be given. As to the latter part of summer, the general opinion is that crops have not been interfered with in any way by insects or fungi. Woods in some cases have somewhat retarded the growth of the crops.

Down County. Newbridge, D.—The crops are above the average both in yield and quality. There is not an abundant supply of flax, but that is owing to the fact that the crop was light last year, and farmers did not plant it in sufficient quantity this year. The cereals are good, and the straw is strong and of good quality. Hay is rather light, but the quality is good, and the price is high. Insects, weeds, or fungi, have not affected the crops. *Dunpatrick D.*—The yield of the wheaten and oat crops is good. Flax suffered by the frost of May last, and the potato by the almost constant wet weather in the months of July and August. Hay is considered below the average owing to the absence of rain during the early months of the year. Turnips are fair, and the only injury from insects was in the sub-district of Ballymahinch, the young shoots having been eaten when they appeared above ground in June last. *Newtownards D.*—I am informed that the crops have suffered from a wet harvest, especially the potato crop, which I know from personal experience is indifferent. *Northferry D.*—The crops in general have nothing to be desired. In the low lands, and especially along the rivers, the potatoes suffered considerably, but on the higher and drier lands they are a good crop. The other root crops are excellent, a remark which also applies to cereals, which are sound in grain and abundant in straw.

Fermanagh County. Derrygonnelly D.—The cause of the falling off of the average in several crops is attributable to the constant wet season. Some turnip crops were destroyed in the early part of the season by the "fly." But mangels, &c., have yielded a good crop the wet season being rather favourable than otherwise

to this crop. *Sandakilly D.*—All round the yield this year has not been up to the average, and the crops that have suffered most are the potatoes, hay, and oats, all of which have been more or less injured by the excessive rain in July and August. I have not heard any complaints regarding insects or fungi during the past season. *Kesh D.*—The principal crops cultivated are oats, potatoes, turnips, and flax, the last only in small quantities. Their yield this season has been very fair—particularly that of the potato. The cause of this is attributed to the new seed used by the farmers this year. Of course the recent rainstorms have had a bad effect on the harvest, but very few complaints of the potato blight have been heard of, and as it appeared here only when the crop was full grown, it has not done much damage, so the yield of potatoes will be above the average. The hay crop is very light and not well saved except the first crop. *Lisnasheen D.*—During last season very little rye, bere, beans, peas, or carrots were sown. When any was sown the result was good. As to wheat, little is grown, but what little was sown gave a good yield. The oat crop was light in quantity owing to dry May, and brown in early growth; also August was wet and the crop was badly sown. Turnips were a complete failure owing to dry spring and fly, which in many cases utterly destroyed the sprouting seed—a bad crop generally. Mangels suffered somewhat as turnips did, but not in much, and are a fair crop about average. The flax crop is light, poor, and badly saved; cereals, cold dry May, and wet cold August. The hay crop is lighter than average, and all the late oat crop has been very badly saved, and about one-fourth completely destroyed by the heavy August floods. Potatoes produced below an exceptionally heavy good crop; but the wet in August brought blight, and destroyed about twenty-five per cent. of the yield, and spoiled more; however the yield has been fairly to the average notwithstanding.

Londonderry County. Coleraine D.—The yield of the various crops has been fair, with the exception of the flax crop, which is below the average of previous years. This deficiency is attributed to the dry spring and wet summer. No injury to crops has been suffered through insects. *Lisnavea D.*—The average yield of this season of the various crops has been, on the whole, good. Cereals are somewhat better than the average of recent years. There was a good sowing season, and though the latter part of the harvest was bad, still the early oats and wheat yielded a very good return. Potatoes produced very well in the beginning, but owing to the excessive moisture of the latter portion of July, and the months of August and September, the yield has not been nearly so good as was anticipated. Beans and peas were good. The turnip and mangold crop turned out very well and is well up to the average of good years. Cabbage a good and plentiful. Vetches and rye are not much grown, but the yield has been good. Flax has been a short crop owing to the harsh weather of May and the dry heat of June. Hay has also similarly suffered. Grass was short for the same reason. *Londonderry D.*—There is not much change noticeable in the yield of the crops this year. The oats is somewhat better than the average, owing to the fine dry early summer and rains in July, but some not saved in August has been damaged by the weather. Hay is light owing to want of rain. Potatoes are above the average caused by the fine weather in June, but some of the early kinds rotted during the heavy rains in autumn. I cannot trace any bad results to fungi or weeds. Mangolds are good, but turnips below the average, which is caused by want of rain in June. *Magherafelt D.*—I have to state that the crops this season, on the whole, are up to average. Corn (oats) is said to be better this season than in former years. Potatoes in quantity at least, are an abundant crop; for food purposes, however, they are not so good as they were in past seasons. Disease I have not heard much of.

Hay is up to average, at least in quantity, but in all probability will obtain a very high price. Flax is just the one crop that is not so good either in quantity or quality. Green crops are looking very promising, and will, I am certain, be an excellent crop in abundance and otherwise, this season. I regret I cannot offer an opinion as to why the crops this season are all seemed so good, considering that the summer and autumn were so unequal and unreasonable. Save from caterpillars, I have not observed any destruction from insects; as to fungi I have not observed any ill effects from them. This is a fairly good agricultural district, the soil not particularly rich or warm, hence a fair locality to judge from.

MONTAGHAN COUNTY. *Carriemacree D.*—The crops here have been of a normal average. No special injury was caused by insects or fungi, and so far as I can ascertain, there is nothing of interest connected with the crops in this district. *Clones D.*—The crops are generally good. Hay and flax have been injured by the wet weather. Good hay and flax, however, are bringing high prices. *Meaghan D.*—Wheat.—The small quantity grown is below the average, owing to wet weather when best was required to bring the crop to maturity. Oats.—This is generally a good crop, except in low-lying lands, where it was a good deal injured by the heavy rain in August and September. Barley and Rye.—The small quantity grown is an average crop. Potatoes.—A good average produce generally. Turnips.—About three-fourths of last year's produce, the crop promised well, but the wet weather had a stunning effect on it. Cabbages.—A very middling crop, too much wet. Flax.—Yield much below that of last year; the cold dry weather in the early part of the season caused a second growth which diminished considerably the produce; the price is better than last year. Meadow.—An average produce, but the quality is not good; it has been greatly injured in low lands by floods before and after being cut. Grazing.—Much inferior to that of last year, owing to the wet season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

Tramore County. *Asphensley D.*—I beg to state that the long continued rains did material injury to the potato crop, and the yield will not, I fear, be as good as last year. As regards oats, the rain has not caused so much injury, and this crop will be very good. The heavy rains have injured the hay crop very materially. No other crop requires special note. No material injury caused to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Cockburn D.*—No particular observations regarding the yields of the various crops are made for, as in almost all crops the yield has been good; some potato crops in low-lying lands have been somewhat injured by floods resulting from the heavy rain, but beyond this the crop is a good one. Flax is very good; wheat, where such is grown, of a good average. *Dungannon D.*—All the crops have been fairly up to the average except the potato crop, which is not very good, owing chiefly to the wetness of the season. The hay crop exceeds the average in quantity, but is badly saved through the same cause. As far as can be ascertained, no injury of importance has been caused by insects, fungi, &c. *Eastonstown D.*—In the latter end of July there was a promise of an abundant harvest. Owing to the incessant rainfall from that time on to the middle of October, the crops suffered very much, and a good deal of the potatoes rotted, &c., but on the whole they are a fair crop. All crops in this district are a fair average, and will, I believe, amply supply the wants of the people. In the early summer, owing I believe to the warm weather, the oat crop was in some places slightly injured by the grub, and turnips were eaten by the fly; however, both have turned out fair crops. The late hay was also damaged by the rain, but there is a plentiful supply of it. *Geagh D.*—From my personal observation through my portion of county Tyrone, I consider the whole season has been a favourable average season, and, therefore, the crops were a good average return. *Strabane D.*—I am informed that the yield of various crops was not affected by any unusual causes—the weather, which favoured some crops, and was unfavourable for others, being responsible for the variations.

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Galway County. *Asheery D.*—The yield of the potato crop is above the average of former years. I have watched the progress of this crop since it was planted, and I attribute the abundant yield to the imported seed which has been largely planted in this district. Oats.—This would have been an excellent crop were it not for the constant heavy rains which fell late in the season, which interfered with the filling and hardening of the grain. However, the injury done is not so serious as was at first anticipated, and on the whole farmers are fairly well satisfied with the yield. Wheat very little grown, but what has been cultivated is an average crop. Rye, rye, beans, peas, not cultivated. Turnips a very good crop where sown on dry land, in low-lying lands the crop is inferior, and where sown late in the season it was injured by the "fly." Hay—the growth of grass was greatly retarded by the May frosts, and owing to this and the wetness of the season, the hay crop is, I would say, nearly one-third below the average. Rye-grass was fairly well saved, but great difficulty was experienced in saving old meadow hay, and it has been greatly deteriorated by long exposure to the weather. Cabbages a good crop and has suffered very little from caterpillars. Mangolds—what I have said about the turnip crop applies also to mangolds. Rape is not largely cultivated, but what has been sown has suffered from the wetness of the season. I cannot say that any special injury has been done to crops from insects or fungi. Late sown turnips have, as I have already

stated, suffered from the "fly," but I am unable to say whether the injury was done by some species of *Apitis* or by the *Pin Beetle*. *Ballinacorney D.*—The potato crop is conspicuously above the average. All other crops are good owing to a good spring and early summer. But the hay crop is not so good as it should be in consequence of the storms of wind and rain which prevailed at the saving time. *Caher D.*—There is nothing of any special nature to be recorded regarding the crops during past season. The yield was of a fair average character all round, and no special injury from insects or fungi was complained of. *Clonsilla D.*—The potato crop is a good average yield. The prospect of an extremely good yield that we saw in April, May, July, and August has not been fulfilled, owing, I fancy, to the heavy rain of last month. However, there are no complaints to be heard. *Dunmore D.*—The potato crop is considerably good, which is in a great measure due to the absence of frost in the latter end of May and beginning of June, and also to the supply of the new seed. At the present time a large number of the tubers are becoming diseased on account of the constant wet weather. The oat crop was also very good if the weather was got to save it, but it has been considerably damaged from the storm and rain and cannot be removed into the buggies up to the present. The hay crop is below the average, and that cut late was greatly damaged by the wet season. The turnip and mangold crops are good, and are expected to produce

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a very good yield. Owing to the moist season and the absence of insects all green crops did well if they could be sown. As a general rule, great damage is done to the various crops by weeds, the small farmers being very neglectful regarding the weeding of their crops, especially that of the potato. *Galway D.*—The yield of wheat, oats, barley, and rye was good, which may be attributed to early sowing and the favourable season. Meadows—good, but rather light in uplands owing to the dry season; in lowlands, where the soil was moist, the yield has been better. The potato crop has been far more abundant and the quality better than for some years past, which may be attributed to early sowing, the change of seed, the favourable season, and the absence of the blight. The crops in this district have not suffered any special injury from insects or fungi during the past season. *Gort D.*—The cause of the good yield in the crops this year may be attributed to the favourable weather which came during the growing season. Rain and storm caused a loss of about one-tenth of the crop of oats and wheat before being cut. The early part of the season being so dry, caused light meadows, and the wet set in too soon to enable the proper saving of this crop with success. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and mangels were a fair crop, which is also attributable to the favourable season in the early part of the year. The crops have not suffered any loss or injury from insects or fungi during the past season. In general, greater attention seems to have been paid to the crops by the farmers of the locality this year than hitherto. *Leighlin D.*—There is a fair average yield of the various crops, with the exception of the potato crop, which is an unusually good one, owing, it is said, to the almost general use of new or imported seed and the favourable season. The corn crop suffered somewhat from the heavy rains of the months of August and September as did also the hay, but on the whole the return is very fair. There was no injury to crops by insects or fungi during the past season. *Maynooth D.*—The only crop which has yielded a bad return is hay, and this in consequence of the very wet autumn. All the other crops, viz., oats, potatoes, and root crops are good and have not suffered much from the wet weather. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi has been observed during past season. *Oughterard D.*—The various crops have been good this year. The good yield is attributed to the favourable weather in spring and summer, and, although the harvest weather was bad, yet the grain crops have been harvested without suffering much damage. The hay crop has been light, and old hay badly saved, the weather being wet. I have not heard of any special injury to crops by insects or fungi. The usual potato blight has not been so injurious this year as for some years past. *Portlaoine D.*—The yield of the various crops is fairly good. There is an abundance of hay, but the quality is very bad owing to the wet weather. The same remark applies to the oat crop. The potatoes are fairly good. The turnips and mangels are very good crops. No special injury to crops from insects, &c. *Roundstone D.*—There is a fair average yield of potatoes, but the constant rain of late has destroyed about one-third of the crop in some parts. The oat crop which promised well has suffered from rain also, and is not up to the usual average. Hay is poor and scarce, due to the same cause. No other crops grown to any extent. There has been no injury to the crops by insects or fungi during the past season that I have heard of. *Spiddal D.*—I consider the good state of the crops to be due to the favourable weather under which they were sown and grew. I have not heard of any injury done by insects or fungi during the season. *Turra D.*—The potato crop has been plentiful and good this year and is double last year's crop. Oats are very fair. Hay is plentiful but of a bad quality, owing to the rains that prevailed during cutting time.

Rape is below average, owing to the wet weather. Turnips and mangels are fairly good. No damage to any appreciable extent was done by insects or fungi. The blight set in on the potatoes so late that it did not injure them to any extent. *Woodford D.*—The potato crop in this part of the county has been abundant, and little or no damage has been done by blight. The fine weather in June and July was obviously very beneficial to this crop, giving the tubers time to mature before the weather took an unfavourable turn in August. The oat crop is a good one, but some damage was done by the wind and rain in August and September. The hay crop has been very indifferent, due probably to the fact that there was no growth till June. All other crops seem to be average. No special injury has been done to crops by fungi or insects.

LEITHIN COUNTY. *Ballinacorney D.*—As a general rule the yield in the various crops is much over the average of past years (hay excepted). This is attributable to the absence of heavy rains during summer months. The potato crop is a fair average as compared with former years. The importation of new seed into the country, as supplied by the unions last spring, has been in a great measure the cause of the improvement in this crop. Hay is below the average on account of late spring and absence of rain in months of May and June. No special injury to any crops was caused by insects or fungi during the past season in this district. *Carriken-Sinnott D.*—The crops are, in my opinion, good. Oats is a very good crop, both as regards grain and length of straw. No other grain crop sown, except small patches of rye, which is also a good crop. Hay is slightly under average crop. Some of it, which was cut early, is exceptionally well saved, and the remainder is badly saved. Though many wise people anticipate a great scarcity of hay during the coming spring, I believe such will not be the case, though hay will be considerably dearer than in previous years. Potatoes are a very fine crop in nearly all localities, the lighter and more turfy the ground the better the crop. In some stiff cold upland the crop is only middling—I might almost say bad—but taking the entire crop into consideration, I think it better and heavier than I remember it for a long time, and I think my opinion is strongly borne out by the fact that splendid table potatoes can be purchased in the open market at 2s. per cwt. I think all the average in the Farms G. are under what the actual crop is. All green crops, such as cabbage, mangels, turnips, &c., are only grown in small quantities in the district, and are excellent crops. The constant wet weather was the cause of the potatoes deteriorating so much in soil upland, and also injured the quality of late cut hay. I do not think the crops were injured by any insects or fungi, except the potato by the "blight." Most of the farming in the district is done in a very primitive fashion, and all crops suffer more or less from all varieties of weeds, which the people are very careless about eradicating. *Drumakilly D.*—The crops in general were very fair, but would have been much better had the weather proved at all favourable. Potatoes are a good crop, but a considerable amount of them have been rendered useless owing to the blight. Oats have not been so good a crop as expected, owing to the very late and wet weather. Meadows are a rather light crop, and the hay has been much damaged, owing to the almost incessant wet weather. Mangels, turnips, and cabbage are a very good crop. These are the only crops which are cultivated in this locality. There has been no injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Monterkesh D.*—The probable cause of the good yield of the potato crop this year is attributable to the farmers having planted earlier

this year than last, together with having got a large supply of seed potatoes from the Poor Law Guardians of both the Unions of Macclesfield and Ballyshannon, in which this district is situated. The crop on the whole is good, and I believe there will be as much as one-fourth of it lost. In some localities, in some out land, there is half the crop rotten with the "soft rot." In other localities, "low-lying land," the crop has been very much injured by flooding from the heavy and continual rains of latter end of August up to the present. The oat crop is good, but the farmers do not have much more than from half an acre to an acre. There is no wheat, only with one man. The hay crop is light and bad, and about one-third under the yield of last year. This is accounted for, owing to the severe winter of last year, and the spring of this year, and the scarcity of fodder for the cattle, that the farmers had to put their cattle on the land which they were keeping for mowder, as there was no grass on the pasture land, which caused the meadows to be late and light. There are several acres of corn, and nearly all the hay is cut wet, and cannot be got to the barns owing to the severity of the weather, every day being wet. All the other green crops, viz., turnips, cabbage, and mangold wurtzel are good. There have been no complaints as to special injury to any of the crops from insects or fungi. *Middle D.*—All the crops are on the whole very fair.

MAIDEN COUNTY. *Ballyshannon D.*—The crops are all fairly good, with the exception of the hay crop, which is light and very badly sowed. This is mainly owing to the drought that set in in the months of May and June, and also the unfavourable weather got in sowing it, and a great deal of it is yet to be sowed. The oat crop is good, and would have been much better only for the unfavourable weather got in sowing it. The potato crop is good, and the tubers are very good for food (this crop is not all sowed yet). This may be attributed to the blight not setting in until the crop was nearly ripe. These are the principal crops grown in this district. No special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Ballinacorney D.*—Potatoes, oats, turnips, and mangolds are the principal crops grown. Potatoes are a good crop all over the district; no serious damage from blight, &c., has been done. Oats is an average crop. Owing to excessive rain it suffered much in harvesting. The same applies to the hay crop. Turnips and mangolds are above the average in many places. Straw was plentiful, but suffered a good deal from the wet autumn. Hay has been badly sowed, and in consequence is for the most part of inferior quality. The principal crops of the year—potatoes and turnips—are, however, plentiful, and there is no reason to expect any want during the coming spring and summer. *Ballyshannon D.*—All the crops are good and have produced a fair yield. Potatoes are good, and the late dry weather was most favourable for getting them dug. I would attribute the good produce of this crop to be in a great measure due to the change of seed last spring, and the favourable state of the weather during the summer months. Wheat and oats are good. Turnips and mangold wurtzel are good, but in a few isolated cases the former was slightly injured by insects during the occasional dry weather, but when the rain appeared this crop improved wonderfully, and is now very good. All the other crops have produced a good yield, and were in no way injured by insects or fungi. *Ballyshannon D.*—All the crops gave a good average yield, which was due to a fairly favourable season. No insects or fungi were noticed. *Castlebar D.*—The potato crop is a good one this year in this locality, as the beginning of the season was fairly dry, which suits the West. The turnip and mangold crops are medium only; the beginning of the season was too dry. Hay is generally a bad crop, it is light, owing to drought early in season. Owing to the incessant rains in September

and October much of the crop is spoiled in quality, and in some old instances was not cut at all till now. There was no damage from noxious weeds, fungi, or insects. *Clonsilla D.*—There is not much difference from last year's yield, except in the case of hay and potatoes. The former is a poor crop, not more than half the average, owing to dry weather at the beginning of the year and very bad weather at the time of harvest. Early and well-sown meadows are light, and those late cut have in many cases been much damaged. Potatoes are an excellent crop and of good quality, owing to good weather at time of planting, and general absence or late appearance of blight. Oats a fair average, but would have been much better but for bad weather just before harvest. Cabbage and turnips are generally rather under the average owing to bad weather, and in one instance the latter crop is reported to have received some damage from the wire-worm. I have not received any other reports of injuries caused by insects or fungi. *Newport D.*—The good yield of this season is to be attributed to a good seed-time after rather a severe winter and a good early summer; but the latter part of the summer being so wet, has done great damage to crops of all kinds. The potato and oat crops are above the average for at least three years past. There was little or no trouble from insects this season. *Stratford D.*—The potato crop is very good, and but for the recent heavy rains would be almost free from fungi. Something like one-third of the crop is lost. Oats and barley were a little over the average. Turnips and mangold are good. Cabbage suffered much from insects in the early part of the year, but is now up to an average crop. Hay was a good crop, but has greatly suffered in quality and appearance from the recent heavy rains. In the valley of the Moy the crops have been under water. *Westport D.*—The potato crop was a good one—change of seed was one element of advantage and the dry spring another. Oats would have been better only for the heavy rains of the summer and autumn; it was, however, a fair crop; the same applies to hay. Mangold wurtzel and turnips, where planted, have done well. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi in this district.

ROSSIGNON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—The potato crop is considered much above the average owing to the almost entire absence of disease. The hay crop was considerably damaged along the margin of the river Shannon and Sack, and a large quantity of it carried away by floods. The turnip and mangold wurtzel crops are good in consequence of the warm weather in month of July, and damp weather in August and September. There was no injury done to crops in this district by insects or fungi. The oat crop, though greatly damaged by heavy rain, is still up to the average. *Ennis D.*—The average crop, of all kinds, has been a very fair one, but the recent heavy rain has caused a good deal of damage to hay in many places. There has been no special injury to any of the crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Castlebar D.*—The various crops are good, which I can assign no special reason for other than the dry season. I have found report on insects, fungi, &c., of very good service, for which I am much obliged. *Rossignon D.*—Straw is a heavy crop owing to exceptional rainfall—for same reason the corn is light. Hay, in spite of rain, is about an average crop. The potatoes, contrary to expectation, were not injured by the wet, they are a very plentiful crop, small in size but very sound. *Stratford D.*—The crops have been of a very fair average nature. The yield of oats is perhaps not so great as it might be, and the grain appears small; but this is due to the very wet harvest, which prevented the grain from swelling and maturing. All the other crops appear to yield well.

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SLEIGO COUNTY. *Ballynate D.*—The good crops generally may be attributed to seasonable weather, and the impetration of seed potatoes in regard to that crop, which has been fairly free from disease. *Colfavour D.*—The crops on the whole this season have been good. The potato crop is abundant, and the blight did not make its appearance until too late to do any material damage. The hay crop is fair as to quantity, but inferior in quality owing to the bad weather in which it was saved. The only special injury reported is that some of the turnips have been damaged by wire-worm, but the harm done is inconsiderable. The oats have ripened unevenly, on account of its having been beaten down by frequent rain-storms in August; otherwise it is a good crop. No other grain is sown to any considerable extent. Root crops are little cultivated, but such as there are have done very well. *Easty D.*—The crops are generally satisfactory. There are no complaints as to injury to the crops from insects, &c. *Sligo D.*—There may be said to be an average yield of every crop this year, with the exception of hay, which is light, chiefly owing

to the want of rain in the early spring, in consequence of which there was a bad growth of grass. All other crops are good; and with regard to the potato crop, it is above the average, and the recent very fine weather has enabled farmers to dig the potatoes and get them stored in dry good condition. There is no special injury to any crop in this district from insects or fungi. *Tobereary D.*—On the whole the harvest has turned out a fairly good average one. Oats promised to be a magnificent crop, but unfavorable weather (rain and wind) damaged it very much, and the yield in quality and quantity of the grain is far short of what was expected. Potatoes promised an exceptionally good crop, but became damaged also by the wet weather, and were attacked by blight; still the yield is large and the quality excellent. Hay has not been well saved this year; indeed some late hay has been destroyed and rendered valueless as food for cattle; early hay was light. Other crops grown in district appear to be a good average. Turnips and mangel have done particularly well, and have not been injured by insects.

APPENDIX.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

SILOS AND

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Enslage in Ireland in 1994:

PROVINCE OF _____

[illegible]

ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEINSTER—continued

[illegible]

LEINSTER—continued.

Factor of silage in the stock.	Materials put in the silage.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in tons, given in cattle per acre.	To what description of cattle; if to be used for milk or beef.	Remarks.
		Cooled down.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
First 2 weeks, silage and hay.	Cow, grass in 1, mow, wheat, and grass in 1.	No record.		About 10 tons of silage and 1 ton of hay for 10 head of 3-year olds.	3-year old mil- kers, heifers, and calves.	Cattle eat the silage greedily, and are thriving on it.
1 day.	Grass.	Not taken.		14 lbs. per head.	3-year old cal- ves, not given to cows.	I would much prefer it to better-mixed hay, and I consider cattle do well on it.
10 days.	Cow, grass.	Not taken.		About 10 tons.	3-year old mil- king heifers.	The cattle are getting hay with the silage, and the result is as for milk.
—	Grass.	Not taken.		About 10 tons.	3-year old mil- king heifers.	The grass was heaped in a square stack, and weighed with clay lay round the sides of stack. The silage was very good.
3 days.	Clipping of purple and white grass.	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained.	Milk cows and 1 by 3 years olds.	My cattle did well with a mixture of sprigs, hay, and wet straw, with 1 stone of linseed for 10 cows. I suppose of silage for all and no disadvantage of grass. Would prefer hay of good herbage saying with silage.
About 10 days.	Enough grass from under leaves.	Temperature about 40°.	Not taken. 28 degrees.	As much as they will eat, mixed with hay.	Cattle consumed silage.	Feed off a great heap in consuming rough grass, but, few heifers, but would prefer feeding hay of good grass, where weather is disagreeable.
10 days.	Old meadow grass.	Never took the temperature.		About 10.	3-year old cows and 1 by 3 years olds.	—
Four days and seven days.	Upland hay, 1 dry cow and 4 Irish cows.	Made no attempt to dry.		As much as they could eat.	Cows, calves, and 1 year old heifers, and horses. I could not get any of the horses to eat, but one and that only a small bit at a time.	In making these two stacks, the grass was cut in the old—do to make hay. In the first stack nothing could, but not better. The second did not do so well—I put the most weight upon it. The two one-day cows, calves, and 1 could not have kept better. One sheep, 1 sold in January, April, and May, who is now in the same position as the horses of the horses, who bought her thought that she was kept well. All the others were in as good condition. I am only sorry I do not know how to make a stack better.
About 10 days.	Upland meadow and alderman.	About 10 days.	Not ascer- tained.	3 stones above with 1 stone of hay given on the sides, and some straw given in the middle of the stack.	Given to 1 and 3-year old cows, also to young horses from 1 to 2 years old. Horses and cattle together on the sides.	It is more silage we make. The material should be green and sappy, and should be mixed with hay and well trampled. plenty weight and so on there is a fear of the silage being bad. We make a lot every year and always find it most useful for all sorts of stock and young horses. Following cattle also do well on it, but having plenty of hay we do not need to give it to them. The weight and size of it is it that gives it the weighting over half a ton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Getting to within of last season as the first being of wet season I was unable to make a silage as I intended, and I fed the stock of silage very much as green.

PROVINCE OF

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REINSTER—continued.

Number of days elapsed since beginning trial.	Mink's position in box or black.	Temperature.		Quantity of food given to mink per day.	To what description of food it is known to be fed.	Remarks.
		Outside Box.	Average Heat for days.			
1st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100 degrees.	100 degrees.	One food day of food.	Only half fed.	I give two food days of food to three minks made of food, one half, one half of food is in the box and water is in the box.
2nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
3rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
4th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
5th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
6th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
7th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
8th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
9th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
10th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
11th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
12th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
13th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
14th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
15th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
16th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
17th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
18th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
19th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
20th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
21st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
22nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
23rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
24th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
25th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
26th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
27th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
28th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
29th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
30th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
31st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
32nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
33rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
34th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
35th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
36th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
37th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
38th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
39th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
40th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
41st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
42nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
43rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
44th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
45th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
46th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
47th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
48th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
49th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
50th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
51st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
52nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
53rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
54th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
55th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
56th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
57th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
58th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
59th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
60th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
61st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
62nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
63rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
64th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
65th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
66th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
67th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
68th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
69th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
70th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
71st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
72nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
73rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
74th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
75th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
76th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
77th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
78th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
79th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
80th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
81st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
82nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
83rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
84th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
85th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
86th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
87th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
88th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
89th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
90th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
91st day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
92nd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
93rd day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
94th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
95th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
96th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
97th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
98th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
99th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—
100th day	Old mink given food and water, etc.	100	100	—	One on the ground in the box.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of sites.	No. of stacks.	Dimensions of site—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of site.			Whether drained or not.	Standing "Below" or "Partly Below" or "Above" surface.	Has surface been made within the last year?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY—continued.									
W. M. Adams, Esq., P.O. Consett, Newcastle.	1	2	10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	Masonry, constructed on the site.	Concrete, 2	Galvanized iron.	No.	Below.	Yes; it is used chiefly on the sides of the site. One corner is in the state of ruin. There is no drainage on the site, and the water runs off the sides of the site. I do not know any other site in the county which is in a better state of preservation than this.
Andrew G. Gentry, Esq., 17, Lecky Carr, Durham.	2	—	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	All of rubble masonry, plastered with cement.	Clay.	Galvanized iron, 25 feet deep framework.	No.	Partly below.	No.
Mrs. Jane Gentry, John- ville, Newcastle.	1	2	10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	Concrete.	Earth.	Iron.	No.	Partly below.	Yes; it is used.
Gen. J. Mitchell, Esq., P.O. Consett, Newcastle.	1	2	10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	Cemented.	Seed.	Corrugated iron.	Yes.	Partly below.	In stacks. I have a stack at Newcastle, and another at Consett.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Howe, B.L., Esq., 17, Lecky Carr, Durham.	2	—	(1) 10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep. (2) 10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep. (3) 10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	(1) Stone and brick, plastered in cement. (2) Stone. (3) Stone plastered.	Concrete paving.	(1) Iron. (2) Steel. (3) Iron.	No. No. No.	Partly below. Partly below. Partly below.	No. No. No.
LINCOLN COUNTY.									
Mr. G. H. Johnson, Esq., 17, Lecky Carr, Durham.	1	—	10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	Rough stone.	Stoned quarry bed.	Stones for weighing and draining over stones, and then stone.	Yes, open quarry.	Partly below.	The stone is used chiefly for draining, and for the sides of the site. I have a stack of stone at the quarry, and another at the quarry.
Michael McCann, Esq., Ballykenny, New- castle.	—	2	—	—	—	—	No.	Above the sur- face.	In 2 stacks. It is used for the sides of the site, and for the sides of the site.
Mr. Shatto, Esq., Long- ford.	—	2	—	—	—	—	No.	Above the sur- face.	In a stack. It is used for the sides of the site, and for the sides of the site.
Mr. B. Russell, Esq., 17, Lecky Carr, Durham.	1	—	10 feet by 12 feet; 25 feet deep.	Stone.	The ground.	Thatch.	No.	Above surface.	The ground was used for the sides of the site, and for the sides of the site.
James E. Davis, Esq., 17, Lecky Carr, Durham.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, a stack of stone is used for the sides of the site, and for the sides of the site.
Gen. M. Davis, Esq., Clontarf, Dublin.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Black above surface.	Yes, it is used above surface.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Shells.	Description of Sites—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Disturbed or not.	Direction of "Pier" relative to "Pier" surface.	How Position was made with respect to level?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thos. J. Fynes, Esq., Rossmore.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a straight line by 20 feet, 6 in. high.
M. G. O. Smith, Esq., Drogheda.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a straight line by 10 feet, made by stones, bricks, well grouted and weighted, also, walls raised with boards and bay stones and clay.
Thos. Corrigan, Esq., Tullamore.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Level with surface.	In a straight line by 20 feet, 1 foot high, covered with 100 lb. of earth to every foot, and built with stone.
MEATH COUNTY.									
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Rakestown, Ashford.	1	1	10 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep when settled down.	Stone, 11x4x4 with cement.	Cement.	Corrupted iron galvanised.	No.	In site of hill, partly above and partly below surface.	Yes, in two main straight walls, the lower mainly was circular, above a side of ground the other straight, and on inside of which it was placed on inside of the wall, 12 feet in diameter, the other 12 feet, covered with 100 lb. of earth, and settled down.
Lawrence Dwyer, Esq., Tullamore, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	By drawing the ground away from top, and placing a circular wall, 10 feet diameter, of clay and gravel on the top.
" "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in round end, and the ground was by loading with clay, in diameter 12 feet.
John M. Pruden, Esq., Drogheda, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a circular end, about 10 feet in diameter, about 10 feet in width, only 10 feet in height.
W. M. Dwyer, Esq., D.L., Drogheda, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Above surface.	Three straight walls, 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high, 10 feet wide, 10 feet high, 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high, covered with 100 lb. of earth.
H. T. Farnham, Esq., D.L., Rakestown, Ashford.	1	-	40 feet by 12 feet, 20 feet deep.	Stone.	Cement.	Stone.	No.	Below.	Yes, in straight end with clay on top.
William J. Higgins, Esq., Drogheda, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In round end in soil.
Thomas Fowler, Esq., D.L., Drogheda, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	No.	Above.	In a round end in soil—10 feet in width, 10 feet high, 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high, covered with 100 lb. of earth.
Thos. H. Fynes, Esq., D.L., Drogheda, Ashford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shells covered with earth.
Charles Dwyer, Esq., Esq., Esq.	1	-	10 feet long, 10 feet broad, 10 feet deep, 1 foot deep.	Stone.	Brickwork.	Clay.	No.	Partly below, partly above.	Without a shell.
Charles Dwyer, Esq., Esq., Esq.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shells, but no shell in a straight line by 10 feet by 10 feet, when settled.

REINSTEEL—continued

Number of days required to finish the marketing stock.	Materials put in stock or finish.	Temperature.		Quantity of Stockage in lbs. given in pounds per day.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state age and how much.	Remarks.
		Or lowest heat.	Average Heat for first 15 days.			
1 day.	Old meadow grass.	60 degrees.	22 degrees.	14 lbs.	Stew in straw yard.	—
About 4 days.	Enough meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	—	Stock feeds and young cattle.	—
7 days.	Vegetables.	—	—	24 lbs.	Stock feeds; they like the change and stew.	Vegetables make rich stockage, and cattle seem well on it. I don't like having the stock waste on outside of stock, and am thinking of making a silo. I would not consider it good enough to make in any way the best experience you have between silo and stock.
10, about 4 weeks steady, rest of time, 1 day.	Meadow grass.	Cannot say; was wet all afternoon.	Not all afternoon.	2 stones, 20 lbs.	Stock fed cattle, one dead at night, several of calves and sheep, no more cattle and in stock, some given to horses.	I think better animals, with less waste, can be made in the silo than in stock. There is also no loss of a silo, but they too much, so it can be finished sooner, which is not the case with a stock.
8 days.	Ordinary meadow grass.	—	—	—	2-year old bullocks.	The stockage was given in the early spring, mixed with middling hay. Found very good. All the middling hay was eaten with appetite.
10 days.	Old pasture land grass.	24 degrees.	16 degrees after frost set in.	44 lbs.	4-year old bullocks.	—
After 4 days out of the stock.	Stock is kept, 200, at the meadow.	Never took.	Temperature.	As much as they will eat.	2-year old bullocks, 200, and 200 cows.	Consider stockage very good. Can be made of inferior stuff which would be of little value as hay.
From 1 week to 3 weeks, at times.	Any description of grass.	Never paid any attention to temperature.	—	Gave them whatever they would eat without leaving any.	Similar to horses and cattle.	In making stockage I take the grass out in the centre of the field, where I make a stack about 20 to 40 feet wide, according to the quantity of grass in meadow. After every two or three days' work I leave the stack to rot or settle down for a day or two, and I have in a good 4 or 5 days to finish down as many times I make a stack all round the stack, throwing the dirt up on the outside till there is a foot of dirt in the top of stack for weight and pressure. I always spread their manure and excrement, and give a turning regarding the quality of the stockage, also good feeding for my horses and cattle, especially in dry weather, supplying hay to wet weather. It is much impossible to have plenty of weight on stock for pressure.
About 10 days.	Grass.	—	—	About 20 lbs.	22 sorts of cattle.	This silo holds about three, 2000. I have stage of Randolphtown also.
About 4 days to finish stock.	(1) and (2) old meadow and 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow.	Never took.	Temperature.	As much as they will eat and of grass.	Milk cows, bullocks, calves, and calves, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow.	It never gives a little hay with the stockage, and that (that) though they don't eat the hay and they have done the stockage, it is very much scoring. Should be easy to be without any hay.
4 days.	Grass.	Temperature	Not taken.	41 lbs.	Went cattle and milk cows.	We made an up, about 4 inches on sides. I consider it is much better than the other quality hay, and better than any hay for stock feeding.
At old time.	Old meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow.	—	—	—	More cattle and horses.	This last season I made a silo made pretty much when weather was under the weather. Took the temperature. Very little as much as they will eat, and they did not do well on it. Have, perhaps, made it at 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow.
Several days.	Old meadow grass.	Not kept.	—	2 to 4 stones.	Dairy cows and young stock.	I took a good stockage made as above, for experience to keep in keeping as well as milk. I have carried it out for the past few years, and found that it is much better than the other quality hay, and better than any hay for stock feeding.
10 days.	Grass.	Not taken.	—	About 14 lbs.	Stock feeds, with 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow, 200, at the meadow.	The stock was made with heavy clay soil of a waste swamp; there was no waste on top or bottom, only on the sides, and not more than in the silo when it was used, but I had stock more or less out.

LESTER—continued.

Number of days required in filling silo or ensilage tank.	Materials put in silo or tank.	Temperatures.		Quantity of ensilage in the silo given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if to horses, cows, etc., and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest heat.	Average heat for first 10 days.			
From 4 to 10 days.	Old manure, etc.	Not taken.	Not taken.	From 14 to 20 lbs.	All sorts of milch young horses are excellently fed on it.	From some years experience I find that the crop should be put on green as possible, and when a stack is once commenced, it should not be let stand perfectly finished.
10 days.	Green from last year's crop, manure in silo.	Not taken.	Not taken.	Quarterly not so well as in first year, but still good.	Thoroughly mixed with hay, they did in former years when fed entirely on ensilage.	Cattle eat it well, and appear to thrive on it better when given in conjunction with hay, than they did in former years when fed entirely on ensilage.
This is done about 10 days.	Green.	—	—	Water added, but no water.	Water given, but not.	The ensilage this year is very good.
From 4 to 8 days.	Green.	Don't take the temperature at all.	Don't take, all day the 10.	Don't take, all day the 10.	Cattle and sheep eat.	I find that the less weeds and refuse gone in making silage, the better it is, and all that is necessary to ensure success is to have it put dry before setting. Sheep eat it voraciously and do well on it.
Cattle and sheep eat it 10 days.	Green, and 1 acre green fed out.	Up to 100.	Not taken.	Still fed, 1 acre and 100 lbs. of hay, and 100 lbs. of straw.	Sheep, horses, and cattle are not fed on it.	Cattle, etc., are here for making silage, but are not used. The above method is simple and better, the process always being the same.
For 4 days.	Manure green.	Not taken.	—	—	Sheep, cattle, and horses.	Cut and put up in the bag, with heavy green feed for ensilage.
—	—	—	—	—	—	We put the produce of about 12 Irish acres, old manure, into two stacks made in the corner of the field, making the lower one the shorter than the upper one. When completed, we allowed three or four days to elapse, and then dug trenches from the stacks, and covered the hay on the outside, leaving the silage, with the horses. We did not move the silage or hay then. There was very little work on the top, but a good deal on the sides, and we found it better to cut them with a hay knife when making the stacks. I now thought some parts which were dark in the weather was not so good as when they had been, and they were made, and all kinds of cattle eat it and horses well on it, also young horses in the field on it. The principal thing to be done is to have the grass as soon as possible after it is cut, and while it is better to have it, the above method of making is quite handy and efficient for the purpose.
10 days.	Green hay-green grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	Two and three year old horses, cattle, and sheep.	The ensilage kept cool throughout. It is greatly reduced by the cattle, which are showing in it. The grass used in the manufacture of the ensilage was so coarse that the hay made from it would have been of a very poor quality. There was no very much in the silage, but it was very good, the best I ever met, and so white.
—	Green.	—	—	—	Cattle and horses of all ages.	—
—	Old manure green.	—	—	—	All kinds of cattle.	I made very little last season, a couple of acres, but in the season, on broken weather, and it was very good, the best I ever met, and so white.
10 days.	Old manure.	Not tested.	—	About 10 lbs.	One and a half year old, 1 year old, 1 year old, 1 year old, 1 year old.	The stacks were made in 1861, and on 10th November, 1861. The ensilage was green, and very little white. The large one was the best, and I cut it into this in the year before, and it was fed by a horse, both were covered with hay, but I lost of hay, and it was about 1 foot 6 inches in height.
Six weeks.	Green fresh cut.	Not tested.	Not tested.	Not tested.	Milk cows and young stock.	I consider ensilage best than for dairy cows but it should not be given all other milking.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stocks.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Destroyed or not.	Condition, "Fence," "Fence," or "Fence" Surface.	The Fences have made without a fence and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WEAVER COUNTY—continued.									
William M. Walker, Esq., J.P., Adamsburg, N.M.	—	4	—	—	—	—	A small one made of mud from which the clay was thrown up.	Above.	Four small sheds, 20 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, were made by the mud thrown up from the ground. One was 10 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, and the other three were 10 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in breadth. They were all made of mud from the ground.
Franklin Campbell, Esq., Sand Fork.	1	1	12 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Brick.	Concrete.	Iron.	Yes.	Partly below.	Yes; in a stack with a fence of mud and a fence of mud.
By John F. Dyer, Esq., J.P., Adamsburg, N.M.	—	8	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep. 40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep. 40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Yes.	Partly below.	Yes; in a stack with a fence of mud and a fence of mud.
E. J. Baker, Esq., J.P., Adamsburg, N.M.	1	—	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick.	Concrete.	Iron.	Yes.	Half under.	No.
Captain U. C. Stephens, U.S.A., J.P., Adamsburg, N.M.	1	—	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	—	—	—	No damage.	Above surface.	Yes; above was made of mud from the ground.
Wm. C. Davis, Esq., Sand Fork.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; made up in a stack with a fence of mud and a fence of mud.
Daniel Walker, Esq., Sand Fork.	—	8	—	—	—	—	Destroyed.	Below.	In a stack, 10 feet by 10 feet; a fence of mud.
James Davis, Esq., Sand Fork.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; by clearing the ground and the mud was thrown up from the ground.
Edw. C. J. Davis, Esq., Sand Fork.	—	1	—	—	—	—	No.	Below.	Yes; made up in a stack with a fence of mud and a fence of mud.

LETTER—continued.

Number of days elapsed from the beginning of the silage.	Materials put in the silos.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the silos, given in cattle, per day.	To what animals of various kinds it is given, and how much.	Remarks.
		Current temp.	Average temp. for last 10 days.			
—	Grass, . . .	—	—	An average of 40 lbs. a head.	To 8-year old bulls, cows, and calves, but not to sheep being given in silage.	—
—	Meadow grass,	—	—	4 cows.	Two-year old bulls.	—
See also the notes made under the silos.	Cut and grass,	Not kept.	—	Grass fed, not in silage, about 20 lbs.	More cattle and much more.	Milk cows get no silage before the milk is taken from them in the morning, and only after it is taken away in the evening, but a little dry.
—	Grass, . . .	Not taken.	—	—	Feeding cattle, cows, and horses.	—
Two and a half.	Grass cut after first crop lay.	Not taken.	—	Two cows.	Three milks.	The above silo was the produce of 10 acres second crop. After being down in, was covered evenly with 2 tons of Clay from around the heap, and when opened after four months, was found to be very good silage, with only about 4 inches waste on the sides which were not covered. Grass was very hard of it, and it came up having no waste. When weighed, was 10 lb. per bushel. This silage was made in the winter and was not much matted, but the afternoon had got too high for feeding, by the time the first evening was over.
Five days put in the silos, and the silage was found to be very good.	Grass, . . .	—	From 10 to 15 degrees.	About 20 lbs. per day.	Calves and horses, no more.	I fed the cattle as well when put in good grass after getting plenty of it to eat and some old straw. I have found silage with it, giving them 2 lbs. of oats daily from six weeks to two months.
Eight . . .	Old meadow grass, inferior quality.	Not known.	—	Not known.	Bulls.	My silage stacks were fed down with wire which was weighed, and wire covered with about 1 inch of clay. They were fairly successful, and the cattle will work.
10 days . . .	Harvest of mature meadow grass, of good quality.	10 degrees.	About 10 de- grees.	40 lbs.	To 4-year old horses and young cows.	The greatest drawback I find is the large proportion of waste around the outside of the stack. Fully 4 inches of this would be avoided. I believe we would have done considerably well, and all appear to be in the best of health and condition.
Many months elapsed.	(1) Mowed grass. (2) Clover and (3) Fine wood and plaster silage.	100 degrees. 100 degrees. 100 degrees.	100 degrees. 100 degrees. 100 degrees.	10 to 15 lbs. 10 lbs. 10 lbs.	10 year old horses, cows, and 4 year old horses, cows, and 4 year old horses, cows.	Now I and I were both built up in the stack, working every day, and both turned out very fine samples of good silage, but which all 1000 of stock have done remarkably well, and all appear to be in the best of health and condition.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Sheds—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sheds.			Whether Destroyed or not.	Direction—“Below,” “Partly Below,” or “Above” Surface.	How Sheds have been made with (or without) help.
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY—continued.									
R. J. Tynan, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	No.	Above surface.	Shed, 30 feet long by 12 feet wide, built on a stone, brick and ironwork, and with a roof of corrugated iron.
James T. Davies, Esq., J. P., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	1	1	10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	12 feet, stone.	Concrete.	Iron.	No.	10 feet below surface.	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
Michael Palmer, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	No.	Above.	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
Robert Knight, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
P. Power, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
P. Maher, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	Not recorded in a dry place.	Above 4 feet below surface.	Very simply by the use of a few poles, built on a stone and ironwork.
R. L. O'Connell, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
Mrs. A. E. Power, Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Above surface.	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
James Hay, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	1	1	10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone.	Concrete.	Iron.	No.	Partly below.	Sheds, built on a stone and ironwork.
William Young, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.
Stephen Telford, Esq., Rathfriland, Co. Dub.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 shed, built on a stone and ironwork.

MASTER—continued.

Number of days elapsed since the material was put in the silage	Materials put in the silage	Temperatures		Quantity of silage in the silage, given to cattle	To what purpose of cattle? if to be used as silage, how much	Remarks
		Grassland Heat	Average Heat for first 20 days			
About 8 days	Oats	—	—	About 12 lbs.	Wheat straw	—
6 days Eliza etc.	Old manure	Not ascertained.		2 1/2 lbs. to cattle for silage	Wheat straw	—
14 days	Old manure or peat	Have not ascertained. Do not know		4 to 5 lbs.	Cattle feed up for silage	—
14 days	Green chaffy wheat straw	—	—	Varied — 24 to 30 lbs.	From bullocks and horses	The most useful part in the farm, and was made during the winter part of last summer.
20 days	Wheat grass	110 degrees	90 degrees	10 lbs.	Three-year old bullocks	I can verify the cattle fed on silage as in the better condition than others fed on the best of hay.
Only un- derstood	Good light green	Not tested, but moderate heat in heat of the day may come out over the sun.		—	To establish silage, mostly by-silage	No better change, or more wholesome food; the more in the day, and more change, in every way for the cattle. A few high horses and geldings do not seem to care generally. The hay made last autumn is still in the silage.
About 4 days	Wheat man- ure grass	Not known.		About 10 lbs.	10 horses and bullocks	Find cattle like it and do well on it.
10 days	Good old man- ure grass	Not tested.		About 10 lbs.	To patch over and young cattle in previous silage	This silage made has been made in July, 1891, and has proved one of the very best quality. I am sure part of some stock this year, and it is equally as good, if not better than the silage. I believe the making of silage to be a good thing.
6 days Eliza stock	Green to sil- age, and grass to stock	120 days, 12 lbs.	120 days, 12 lbs.	From 10 to 15 lbs.	Green cattle—4 years old, 1 year old, 1 year old.	I prefer making silage to stock, as I consider it more labor- ious, and a very little more than a stock is properly made. My way of growing the stock is by choice, which will give more underneath the stock, to make sure the ground, before the stock is removed, is brought up to the top and bottom, then with stock is removed at a better ground as usual.
About three months from beginning of silage	Manure grass, green from silage, wheat, rye, etc.	No heat taken.		Given as much as they will eat, 10 to 15 lbs. one feed per day	Wheat and rye, 10 to 15 lbs. one feed per day	The silage made is of a fine green color throughout, with an agreeable odor; the horses and cows all like it, and it is perfectly preserved. Very little water—only about 100 gallons underneath the stock, to make sure the ground, before the stock is removed, is brought up to the top and bottom, then with stock is removed at a better ground as usual.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cattle feeding cheap has caused, I purchased more than I usually do in the time of the year, and reported the crop of silage from the ground that had been years I made into silage. I did not want it to be, as feeding horses and cattle in price than usual.

LEINSTER—continued

Number of Days in the month	Whether the grass is cut or mowed	Temperature.		Quantity of Grass in the month	To what purpose the grass is used	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat	Average Heat for the month			
—	First, old grass; second, new grass	Made no arrangement at first.	—	about 40 lbs. per head, dry and up on the pasture.	Given to milk cows, and young calves.	Although the grass in first stage was old meadow grass, cut in October, and I was sure it would work, it is certainly not the best cows' feed, and is eaten greedily. At the same time the water is not so good, and much less than I believe on top, and from a well-known source. The grass is not so good as the old grass, but I expect it will be still better, as the grass was good and young.
1 day, by the last.	Good grass of 4 acres.	24 degrees.	10 degrees.	—	Is better for 1 month, the same, for and cheap.	I found this to be excellent feeding, and very small expense. It had nothing better the value of the substance supplied in milkings.
—	—	—	—	—	With young calves, and young calves.	—
—	Haystack.	—	—	—	Still, the same, for and cheap.	After five years experience I consider the utility of the process thoroughly established.
4 days.	Good.	—	—	—	Only, and young calves.	Quality varies, as the weather was steady given or on the grass, a large quantity during the day.
About three weeks, if used to make.	—	No amount of heat.	—	From 40 to 50 lbs. per head, for 10 days, for 20 days, for 30 days, for 40 days, for 50 days, for 60 days, for 70 days, for 80 days, for 90 days, for 100 days, for 110 days, for 120 days, for 130 days, for 140 days, for 150 days, for 160 days, for 170 days, for 180 days, for 190 days, for 200 days, for 210 days, for 220 days, for 230 days, for 240 days, for 250 days, for 260 days, for 270 days, for 280 days, for 290 days, for 300 days, for 310 days, for 320 days, for 330 days, for 340 days, for 350 days, for 360 days, for 370 days, for 380 days, for 390 days, for 400 days, for 410 days, for 420 days, for 430 days, for 440 days, for 450 days, for 460 days, for 470 days, for 480 days, for 490 days, for 500 days, for 510 days, for 520 days, for 530 days, for 540 days, for 550 days, for 560 days, for 570 days, for 580 days, for 590 days, for 600 days, for 610 days, for 620 days, for 630 days, for 640 days, for 650 days, for 660 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3350 days, for 3360 days, for 3370 days		

PROVINCE OF

[illegible]

LINSTER—continued.

Number of cattle or sheep in silage the pasture stock.	Material put in silage or stock.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the silage in the pasture.	To what purpose of stock? (in house stock, or how much)	Remarks.
		Grassland Moist.	Average Heat for first 24 days.			
1000	Barley grass.	10 degrees.	140 degrees.	About 20 tons.	Two and three year old steers.	When the first day's work got to a heat of 140 degrees, the next day's work went on pouring on the first, and so on. When the full day's work was done, the silage was piled up in a round stack, and covered it up on stack about one ton in the square yard, and then covered with reeds.
1000	Grass.	Did not know it.	Thermometer in it.	Given in the silage, but not in the stack.	Milking cows.	The stock was made from time to time as convenient. When it got pretty hot, a fresh day's pouring of silage was put on and trampled with sides and all a lot of milk was thrown, so the top was kept the best day's milking, and kept the air out.
1000	Barley grass, and a little under trees and hedges.	Could not say.	Thermometer in it.	Given in the silage, but not in the stack.	Two and three year old steers.	The silage looked pretty like bright yellow, and had pretty strong smell. The cattle did not eat it, and one of the steers which I was through milking, as it had been supposed. I consider it was a quantity of hay. It was so hard to serve the horses in the silage, I gave up making silage from that time.
1000	Grass (very tender).	100 degrees.	100 degrees.	About 20 tons, given in the silage.	Steers and cows.	I find it most excellent feeding, and cattle do well on it. This silage was made from the best of the grass, and it makes good fodder, and cattle do it very much. It is also good for milk cows, but should be given on the grass. It should be strong, if given in the house, will taste the milk.
1000	Old, mowed and silage.	140 degrees.	100 degrees.	According to cows, about 20 tons.	Steers and cows.	I find the silage made from old silage cannot be improved.
1000	Grass.	—	—	From 10 to 20 tons.	Steers and cows.	Stock was kept in the ordinary way, of grass of an inferior quality, which proved not to be the best feeding, and was replaced by the cattle.
1000	Grass (very tender).	100 degrees.	140 degrees.	4 stone per cow.	Two and three year old steers.	Cattle and sheep ate it pretty, and appeared very fond of it. For cattle feeding it is preferable to hay, as it is not so liable to be blown about with the wind.
1000	Old mowed grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	No weighed, all the silage was taken.	All classes of cattle, and horses.	I find no much waste round mowed grass. I think, then, would be made for the cattle. I make for what I can eat, and make the best of the hay. When convenient to the feeding, I would not make silage in a dry climate. The silage is very cheap and is better for the stock, owing to the proximity of the Wiltshire Mountains.
1000	Old mowed grass.	—	—	Whatever they would take up in the silage.	To all classes of cattle, and horses, and sheep.	Cattle and sheep both liked it very much. When we com- menced we did not know what it was. It came out of the stack very nice, and very little waste.

Name and Residence	No. of Sites	No. of Houses	Description of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below" "Dully" "Above" or "Along" "Stream"	The Eastern L. & W. side of the L. & W. side
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
WICKLOW COUNTY—continued.									
James W. Mitchell, Esq., J.P., Ballymore, Co. Wick.	1	-	10 feet by 8 feet 4 inches, 12 feet deep.	Clay and rough wall on one side, cemented on the other.	Clay.	Thatch.	Yes.	Retired below surface.	-
Colonel E. R. Barry, J.P., Ballymore, Co. Wick.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep.	Stone cemented.	Concrete.	Thatch.	Drained.	Above surface.	No.

CLARE COUNTY.									
Four Barrow, Esq., Clonsilla, Co. Clare.	1	-	10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.	Stone wall and side.	Clay floor.	Hay on top and sides.	Drained.	Above surface.	Enclosed with wire on a prepared site.
M. G. O'Donoghue, Esq., Clonsilla, Co. Clare.	-	1 stone, one very small.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes: by filling up ground at bottom, and growing with pasture's side. 10 feet by 8 feet, 12 feet high.
T. R. Hood, Esq., J.P., Clonsilla, Co. Clare.	1	-	14 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet deep.	Timber frame, 11x6 & 11x4, with corrugated iron and space with one-inch boards.	Brick in external walls.	Corrugated iron.	Drained into ditch.	Above surface, on a dry filling built up at ground.	-
James Buckley, Esq., Clonsilla, Co. Clare.	-	1	-	-	-	-	A ditch all round.	On level, on end of the enclosure.	By walking it will with open space on the level at least 10 feet by 10 feet, 12 feet by 12 feet.
Adam Skye, Esq., Clonsilla, Co. Clare.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes: in a hole that was a half acre, was filled, and the site, enclosed on top and bottom, with 12 inches of clay.

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MUNSTER

[illegible]

SYSTEM—continued.

Number of days in feeding trial.	Material put in or taken out.	Temperature.		Quantity of feedings in the trial, or other.	To what diseases of cattle, or to other uses, or how used.	Remarks.
		Daytime.	Average feed for each day.			
1 day.	Hygiene and other.	10 degrees, Fah.	10 degrees, Fah.	10 lbs.	Milk cows.	The milkage was sweet and well preserved, except 1 gallon at top which was sour. It was made from the sweet cream, and so the milkage was not so good as the cream was. The milkage was decidedly better than the milk which could be made at the same time.
1 day 2 weeks.	Brush, grass from a sowing tree.	Not tested.	Not tested.	About 10 lbs.	Other to store milk.	—
10 days about 4 days with the trial in the trial in the trial in the trial in	Wet all grass, brush, cotton- seed, and grass.	Not tested.	About 10 days.	About 10 lbs.	Young cattle and other cattle.	1 quantity of milk was used for milk, and would not be used in any other way, after many years trial in other and other.
10 days.	Grass from a sowing tree.	Not tested.	Not tested.	About 10 lbs. per day.	Dairy cows and other cattle.	I have seen very good milkage made in other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways. I have seen other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways.
10 days, 4 weeks.	Grass from a sowing tree.	10 to 12 days.	10 degrees, Fah.	10 lbs.	Milk cows.	Feed ground, no other or home feeding. Anything else is waste in other feeding. The milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways. I have seen other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways.
Made to see the trial in the trial in the trial in	Grass from a sowing tree.	Not tested.	Not tested.	10 to 12 lbs.	Milk cows.	Have given up the use of milk, and other cattle only. The reason is that the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways. I have seen other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways.
10 to 12 days.	Principally all waste grass.	Not tested.	Not tested.	10 lbs. per day.	To young cattle, other cattle, and other.	I have found that the best way is to make a stock of milkage in other ways, and have very little waste in other ways. The milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways. I have seen other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 day.	Grass from a sowing tree.	Not tested.	Not tested.	10 lbs. per day.	Milk cows.	I have found that the best way is to make a stock of milkage in other ways, and have very little waste in other ways. The milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways. I have seen other ways, but the waste is greater, and the milkage is not so good as the milkage made in other ways.

WYSTER—continued

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WINSTER—continued.

Number of days required to fill the silos.	Materials put in silo or stock.	Temperatures.		Quantity of silage or hay, given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if so known, and how much.	Remarks.
		Cracked heat.	Average heat for first 10 days.			
10 days to complete filling of hay, 41 cows, 100 cows.	Five acres of hay, 14 tons per acre.	120 to 125	degrees.	24 lbs. for dairy cows.	I gave 10 to cows, 10 to cows, 10 to cows.	In dry harvest hay would be much cheaper and better for cattle during the winter until the last fortnight in March and April, when the weather is getting dry and hot, the cattle like the hay much more than a day and half for the other kind. I would recommend about a quarter ensilage and three-quarters of hay.
Given a forti- night silo- grain. It was cut down during the summer.	Old manure given to cows.	Not	taken.	Varies greatly.	Wheat, corn, barley, and oats, and young horses feeding with the above cattle and it with them.	The silo ensilage is very good to eat, and stock do not wait on it. The stock is very much improved. There is less waste in the silos than in the stack, and much better to get an early good, as it can be made in the summer or close to it, and all this grain can be done up as it is.
—	Good grass.	—	—	14 to 21 lbs.	20-year-old cows cattle in the field.	I fed to cattle nearly 8 inches across with all mixed silage, more or less, and, say, 4 inches at top. In silo the same at top, otherwise no waste except at the door. The stock again in November appears equally profitable in comparison with what was made in July, but I suppose it is less valuable for food. My opinion of silage is the same as before expressed for previous years.
—	Grass of good quality.	—	—	14 to 21 lbs.	20-year-old cows cattle in the field.	I have the same opinion with regard to silage as before expressed for previous years. Above silo is filled by 4 acres of grass.
About 10 days.	Grass.	120 degrees.	10 degrees.	42 lbs. given with hay.	I feed 1 year old cows (barley and oats), cows, horses, pigs & calves.	I highly approve of ensilage, and have very little waste. The grass should be cut early, as it gives much more feeding than if cut in September or October.
10 days.	Old manure given.	Unrecorded.	Not used yet, but I do not know how weighting it.	To show cattle, I put 2 years old. Young horses and pigs of it.	To show cattle, I put 2 years old. Young horses and pigs of it.	I believe ensilage to be very useful, as it can be made in any weather, and is a very good feed in winter. I have two cattle made on Captain Bernard's property, on some place as above.
8 days.	Old manure given.	Temperature not taken.	42 lbs.	Mixed cows and store cattle.	I feed the stock or stock silage very good, and with fewer profits, I have made it in this winter. Some make out 100 cows, getting 200 to the best hay, and they thrive well on it. The only cows, springs increase the quantity of milk, but it should be given after milking, and not the milk.	I find the stock or stock silage very good, and with fewer profits, I have made it in this winter. Some make out 100 cows, getting 200 to the best hay, and they thrive well on it. The only cows, springs increase the quantity of milk, but it should be given after milking, and not the milk.
4 days.	Alfalfa.	Not	taken.	Not weighed.	2-year-olds.	Ensilage harvest very good, and cattle did well whilst using it.
8 days.	Grass.	Temperature not taken.	50 lbs. or there- about.	20-year-old cows, pigs & calves.	I feed 20-year-old cows, pigs & calves.	Consider ensilage better feeding for cows and young calves than any description of hay. In some silos, however, feed to many kind of cattle as it would waste much in the hay.
10 days.	Grass.	First feed from ground, 14 tons to 100 degrees.	About 120 days.	—	Many calves and horses.	I have made ensilage in some way for 20 years, always successfully, and found it most valuable feeding. If the weather is at all dry, however, I find it necessary to build the stock very quickly to prevent temperatures rising too high.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Studies.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation—“Fertile,” “Barren,” or “Alkaline,” “Saline.”	How Early or Late Made with regard to Soil?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
TIPPERARY									
COUNTY—continued.									
G. Henry Dawson, Esq., R.L. Mullins-road, Tipperary.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	I have made considerable study of the soil, and have been very busy, covering the land, and some other places.
Genl Arthur Moore, Esq., Newtown, Tipperary.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	We have made a great many studies of soil, and have been very busy, covering the land, and some other places.
John Tolson Moore, Esq., R.L. Ballywin, Tipperary.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	I made three studies of soil, and have been very busy, covering the land, and some other places.
WATERFORD									
COUNTY.									
Mr. William Rogers, Esq., R.L. Mullins-road, Tipperary.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Johnston's post.
E. J. Tucker Esq., R.L. Mullins-road, Tipperary.	2	-	40 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet deep, and 1 foot. Dimensions of normal size considerably smaller.	Stone and mortar.	Earth.	Stone.	Not.	Alkaline.	30.
H. Tibbitts Esq., Esq., R.L. Mullins-road, Tipperary.	1	-	30 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet deep, and 1 foot. Dimensions of normal size considerably smaller.	Three sides, and formed by an old quarry in the hill, the fourth is a wall of masonry.	The main wall is of masonry, but the sides are of earth.	Corrupted type and masonry.	The design is in the rock, but is not a part of the rock.	Early before and partly above ground, which is in front.	30.

CUSTIS—continued

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PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stocks.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Site.			Whether Destroyed by soil.	Observations—Is the surface? Is the surface? Is the surface?	Has the surface been made within a year?
				Walls.	Floor.	Fence.			
WATERFORD COUNTY—continued.									
Edward Mayne, Esq., Castlebar, Waterford.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	See sketch on the 1891 sheet for the Mayne place and its soil. It is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.
George Macnamara, Kesh, Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF

ASTHUR COUNTY.									
John E. Alexander, Esq., D.A., Ennis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	Not.	All above ground.	Stock made to the ground. In the 1891 sheet, the stock made to the ground. In the 1891 sheet, the stock made to the ground.
Andrew O'Connell, Esq., Ennis.	1	—	10 feet square by 10 feet 4 inches; 10 feet 4 inches deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Stone.	Not.	Partly below, above 2 feet.	See sketch on the 1891 sheet for the O'Connell place and its soil. It is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.
William Ford Donohue, Esq., J.P., Ennis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Above.	John's place with its soil. It is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.
E. J. Macnamara, Esq., J.P., Ennis.	1	—	10 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and brick.	Stone.	Stone.	Not.	Above.	—
John Campbell, Esq., Ennis.	2	1	Each 10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement.	Wood covered with soil. In the 1891 sheet, the wood covered with soil. In the 1891 sheet, the wood covered with soil.	Not.	The above is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.	Only made a 100 yards wide. It is not yet open.
Mr. James Robinson, Esq., Ennis.	1	1	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and brick, faced with concrete.	Concrete.	Stone.	Not.	Above surface.	Yes. Water is in the open. It is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ennis.	1	—	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and brick.	Concrete.	Stone.	Not.	Above surface.	Yes. It is a good soil and is very fertile. The soil is very rich and is very fertile.
G. H. Caldwell, Esq., Ennis.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. James Linn, Esq., Ennis.	1	—	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and brick.	Concrete.	Corrupted iron.	Not.	Below.	—

WYSTER—continued.

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DILSTER

About 10 days. Oxen fed for 4 or 5 days without be- ing added to.	Good grass.	Not known.	About 10 lbs. in 4 days; also in 10 days.	Stomach empty; cows in milk.	Stomach empty as it was gradually fed. We were well enough with the milk pot.
Feeded cattle with more- over, to see what they would do with the same. No effect.	Good grass, and clover-seed crop.	100 degrees, .	100 degrees, .	—	Stomach empty as it was gradually fed. We were well enough with the milk pot.
4 days, milk ready every day.	Good grass.	Did not use thermometer.	Milk with snow.	Young stock did not eat it with snow.	This ensilage was not so good, as I did not use a thermometer to regulate the pressure. My young stock did not eat it, but there was a great deal of waste, only 10 tons.
About 10 days.	Good grass.	Not taken.	About 10 lbs.	Stomach empty, 10 year old.	—
Oxen fed, 8/10—grass from field, of which the milk was made. No effect. No —Allergies.	—	—	Oxen fed and the milk was made. No effect. No —Allergies.	Stomach empty, 10 year old.	Stomach empty as it was gradually fed. We were well enough with the milk pot.
About 1 week each.	Allergies.	No record kept.	About 10 lbs. per head every day.	Milk cows and cows.	We had ensilage made in the stock, 10 year old, 10 year old, 10 year old, and so on. We were all well, with both milk and cows. In the morning, and out to the stock in the afternoon, making sure to keep it well, keeping the stock in perspective, as possible, or possible with a little more outside, which leads to the end of the world, and consequently, less waste in milk.
4 days.	Good.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	Milk cows.
8 days.	Good grass.	100 degrees, F.	100 degrees, F.	Good.	Cows.
8 days.	Good grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs. each.	Dairy cows.
8 days.	Good grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs. each.	Dairy cows.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or not.	Remarks: (1) Nature of Soil; (2) Nature of Surface.	The Drainage (how made, whether by cut, and how).
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY.									
Henry J. McCune, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs. John McKeown, Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	No.	Above surface.	In a ditch, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
ARMAGH COUNTY.									
E. K. Park, Esq., Drumahaire, Drumahaire.	1	1	18 feet by 12 feet, 11 feet deep.	Stone cemented, 4 feet high.	Cement.	Wood and felt.	Not drained.	Above.	There is a drain in the middle of the site, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
A. O. James, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In the middle of the site, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
CAVAN COUNTY.									
T. M. Macdonald, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George McKeown, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The site is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
Thomas O'Leary, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	2	-	-	-	-	Not drained, covered with treacherous stones.	Above.	The ground is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
Charles Leal, Esq., Drumahaire.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The ground is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
Edward McKeown, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The site is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
R. H. Johnson, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The site is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
E. T. McKeown, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet, 11 feet deep.	Stone and felt.	Stone.	Wood.	Not required.	On side of hill, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.	The site is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.
A. O'Leary, Esq., Ballylough, Drumahaire.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The site is a wet in the field, 10 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and covered with stones.

17CER—continued

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLUSTER—continued

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLUSTER—continued

[illegible]

Name and Location.	No. of Sills.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Sills—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sills.			Whether Drained or not.	Direction of "Run" or "Flow" of "above" surface.	Has Tilling been made within a year?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
THORNTON COUNTY—continued.									
Mr. Charles Math Lead, Howard St. Central, Chicago, Ill., Parkhurst, Oskosh, Wis.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Brick and mortar in one end, steel.	Clay.	None.	Drained.	Visually above.	-
A. Lloyd, Esq., J.R. Bertrams, Mo.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Brick and stone, and inside cemented.	Concrete.	Second floor, covered with felt and tar.	Drained, outside walls.	Partly below.	No.
James Brown, Esq., J.R. Douglass, Mo.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	There is a stack of lumber and other material in the shed.
John M. O'Neil, Esq., Douglass, Mo.	-	1	-	-	-	-	Not.	In field where grown, all above.	One sturdy stack, about 12 feet in circumference, about 1000 lbs. was stored. Made in last fall, mostly by the building of the stack, making it very firm, leaving grain loosely in it, so, making it as close as we can (from inside) to the outside, and after a few days, the top of the stack is broken up.
F. Arnold, Esq., Bertrams.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, good and loaded with material, with some and kept with grain in it, kept all full, and some more in it, the grain has, considerable part of the stack is broken up or is made up of broken.

DALWAY COUNTY.									
James T. C. Armstrong and Walter, Esq., for the Earl of W. S. Murray, Chicago, Ill., Parkhurst, Oskosh, Wis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	No, except inside could part.	Above.	Yes, as wheat stack, it has been made, with grain, and has been in it, the grain is broken up, and some more in it, the grain has, considerable part of the stack is broken up or is made up of broken.
John Gaudin, Esq., J.F. Gaudin, Bertrams.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep; 12 feet wide; and a last above, partly of ground.	Cemented.	Cemented.	None.	Not.	Partly below, partly above.	Grain, below in a stack, of 12 feet, and some more in it.
Mr. W. L. May, for the Earl of W. S. Murray, Chicago, Ill., Parkhurst, Oskosh, Wis.	1	1	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	None.	Concrete.	None.	Not.	Above.	Yes, in a stack, of 12 feet, and some more in it, the grain has, considerable part of the stack is broken up or is made up of broken.

TABLE—continued

[illegible]

CONNOR NAUGHTY

about 12 days.	Ordinary grass, in tufts, at the base of the tree and leaves on top of the tree.	—	—	A good lot of leaves were eaten in a day by a group of cattle.	It was all eaten. It was "not there" in the morning and it was all eaten.	—
12 days to a month.	Old meadow grass.	Kept in regime.	—	Chiefly in the middle of the field.	I think it was eaten. It was not there in the morning and it was all eaten.	—
about 10 days only.	Old meadow grass.	Not in regime.	—	All kinds of grass, in the field.	—	—

CONNAUGHT—continued.

[illegible]

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Strata.	Dimensions of Sites (Length, Breadth, Depth).	Materials of Sites.			Whether Buried or Not.	Stratification, "Purely Below" or Above Surface.	How Buried (by Wind, Water, &c.)
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
MAYO COUNTY.									
Wm. Tillingham, Esq., Cottagers, Ottumwa.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a hollow, dug by the river at some time during the last and washed into the hollow which was filled with water and mud, with heavy stones over the glaze.
Joseph Peck, Esq., Cottagers, Ottumwa.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stack of brick laid by a brick maker, 10 feet high over river (ground) with columns "buried" down river.
E. Youngman, Esq., Cottagers, Ottumwa.	4	-	10 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep.	Concrete. Masonry. Do. Do.	Concrete. Do. Clay. Do.	Corrugated iron. Do. Do. Corrugated iron.	No. Do. Do. Do.	Below. Partly below. Above. Do.	No. Do. Do. Do.
P. J. Davis, Esq., Chapman, Ottumwa.	-	1	-	-	-	-	Exposed.	Above surface.	Two to a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet, 20 feet high. They were built on mud with a mortar, made by mixing sand and lime. The mortar was broken. On each day put on about twenty feet of clay or sandy earth.
Mr. William Ross, Cottagers, Ottumwa.	1	-	10 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, concrete inside.	Concrete.	Slates.	No.	Partly below.	No.
Mr. S. F. Price, Esq., Cottagers, Ottumwa.	1	1	4 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete. Stone and mortar, laid off with cement.	Concrete. Red sandstone gravel, irregularly a gravel pit.	Iron. Do.	Exposed. The floor was 44 x 44 in.	2 feet water, 2 feet over. One side of the door ground, above three feet wall.	Two by stack built in bay, 10 feet by 12 feet, concrete inside of iron door, which was open. The top of stack about 10 feet above ground level.
Mr. Hugh McConnel, Esq., Ottumwa.	1	1	10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep. 10 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	-	On ground. On sand.	Slates of clay. Laid flat boards and 10 inches of clay on top.	No. Do.	Above surface. Below ground.	I made mounds to see, yet all buried under the sand. Laid on top by 12 feet. Covered it with a layer of soil. Laid on top by 12 feet and put on a few more and mounds were seen.
Lord J. E. Brown, Esq., Ottumwa.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Entirely above ground.	Like a pile of logs at least 10 feet high. They were covered with sand, and covered with a layer of soil. Laid on top by 12 feet and put on a few more and mounds were seen.
SACCONNOY COUNTY.									
Thomas E. E. Esq., Cottagers, Ottumwa.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Level with surface.	Two to a stack, 10 feet by 12 feet, concrete inside with mounds.

PROVINCE OF _____

[illegible]

Number of cattle used in trials, the weight of each	Weather and state of sky	Temperature		Quantity of food fed to the cattle per day	To what description of cattle, if of any value, and how much	Remarks
		Dew-point Fah.	Average heat for first 10 days			
One male and one female	Clear	60 degrees	Normal way	Each head of cattle fed one bushel of corn and one bushel of hay	One male and one female cattle	The first in which I grew grass for cattle was in the same place as last year. The weather was very good, and the cattle were very healthy. I had a very good crop of grass, and the cattle were very healthy. I had a very good crop of grass, and the cattle were very healthy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I did not make any more of the same kind of cattle as last year. I did not make any more of the same kind of cattle as last year.
About a week	Good weather between grass, which was very good	I never kept any more of the same kind of cattle as last year	Very good weather, and the cattle were very healthy	Grass was very good, and the cattle were very healthy	Feeding and management of all cattle in the same way as last year	I have been making cattle for the last year or two years, and only those that are very good. I have been making cattle for the last year or two years, and only those that are very good.
Total, from all trials	Very good	Did not take	Very good	Very good	Very good	I tried to experiment this year in growing the cattle both in the same way as last year, and in the same way as last year. I tried to experiment this year in growing the cattle both in the same way as last year, and in the same way as last year.
Part of 10 days, with cattle	Weather good, and the cattle were very healthy	No more of the same kind of cattle as last year	Very good weather, and the cattle were very healthy	About 10 days	Grass was very good, and the cattle were very healthy	—
Week	Clear	Did not take	Very good	Very good	Very good	—
4 days, with cattle	Good weather, and the cattle were very healthy	100 degrees	Very good weather, and the cattle were very healthy	About 10 days	Grass was very good, and the cattle were very healthy	I have been making cattle for the last year or two years, and only those that are very good. I have been making cattle for the last year or two years, and only those that are very good.
About 10 days	Clear weather good	100 degrees	100 degrees	100 days	100 days	—
4 days	Clear weather, and the cattle were very healthy	100 degrees	100 degrees	100 days	100 days	—

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155·3 Feet) Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the year 1891:—

The barometer stood highest in 1891, on the 14th January, at 9 P.M., wind N., when it was 30·871 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 11th November, when it was 28·613 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 77·6 degrees of Fahrenheit on 10th September, and the lowest 17·1 degrees on 7th January. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·150 inch on 8th August, with wind S.W. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 89 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the S.W. on the 3rd December, when the pressure was 5·25 lbs. per square foot.

Mth.	BAROMETER.						TEMPERATURE.											
	Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah.						Self-Registering Thermometers.						Hygrometer.					
	Mean.						Mean.						10 A.M. Mean.					
	5 A.M.	9 A.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Day Bells.	Wet Bells.	Dew Points.	Electric Force of Vapour.	Washing.
January.	30·929	30·958	30·988	0·029	30·971	30·948	30·988	30·948	0·040	30·988	30·948	36·4	11·9	89·6	319	32·0	20·0	88·4
February.	30·905	30·935	30·940	0·030	30·935	30·905	30·940	30·905	0·035	30·940	30·905	37·0	12·0	89·0	320	32·5	20·5	88·5
March.	30·901	30·931	30·941	0·030	30·941	30·901	30·941	30·901	0·040	30·941	30·901	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
April.	30·908	30·938	30·943	0·030	30·943	30·908	30·943	30·908	0·035	30·943	30·908	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
May.	30·910	30·940	30·945	0·030	30·945	30·910	30·945	30·910	0·035	30·945	30·910	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
June.	30·912	30·942	30·947	0·030	30·947	30·912	30·947	30·912	0·035	30·947	30·912	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
July.	30·915	30·945	30·950	0·030	30·950	30·915	30·950	30·915	0·035	30·950	30·915	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
August.	30·918	30·948	30·953	0·030	30·953	30·918	30·953	30·918	0·035	30·953	30·918	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
September.	30·920	30·950	30·955	0·030	30·955	30·920	30·955	30·920	0·035	30·955	30·920	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
October.	30·922	30·952	30·957	0·030	30·957	30·922	30·957	30·922	0·035	30·957	30·922	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
November.	30·924	30·954	30·959	0·030	30·959	30·924	30·959	30·924	0·035	30·959	30·924	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
December.	30·926	30·956	30·961	0·030	30·961	30·926	30·961	30·926	0·035	30·961	30·926	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
Total.	30·928	30·958	30·963	0·030	30·963	30·928	30·963	30·928	0·035	30·963	30·928	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5
Mean.	30·928	30·958	30·963	0·030	30·963	30·928	30·963	30·928	0·035	30·963	30·928	37·5	12·5	89·5	320	33·0	21·0	88·5

Mth.	RAIN.		CLOUD.		WIND.											
	Number of Days in which it fell.		Total Amount in Inches.		Number of days in which it blew in various directions at 10 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per square foot.											
	Total.		Total.		Total.											
	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.
January.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean.	12	3·01	10	2·80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1891

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.L., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*)

JANUARY.—The period of cold which was ushered in by the phenomenal snowstorm of November 27, 1890, lasted, with slight and temporary intermissions, until the 23rd of January, when the south-westerly type of weather became permanently established over Western Europe, strong S. to W. winds, high but variable temperature, and frequent showers prevailing day after day to the end of the month. To this decided change is due the fact that the mean temperature was only 1.3° below the average, notwithstanding the cold of the first three weeks of the New Year.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (40.1°) was decidedly below the average (41.4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39.5° . In the twenty-five years ending with 1889, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32.2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46.6°). In 1887 the M. T. was 35.7° , and in 1865 it was 37.8° . In 1871 and in 1885 the M. T. was 37.9° ; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35.8° . In 1888, the M. T. was 42.1° ; in 1889 it was 42.4° , and in 1890 it was 44.8° . As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but rather a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1891, proved no exception to this rule, the M. T. being 0.9° above that of December, 1890, (39.2°).

The mean height of the barometer was 30.085 inches, or 0.211 inch above the average value for January—namely, 29.874 inches, and as much as 0.345 inch above the mean for January, 1890—namely, 29.740 inches. The mercury rose to 30.875 inches at 9 p.m. of the 14th, and fell to 29.337 inches at 9 a.m. of the 23rd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1.538 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39.5° , or 0.6° above the value for December, 1890. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = min. + (max.—min. \times .45), the M. T. becomes 40.2° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.5° . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 40.1° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.4° . On the 26th and 28th the thermometer in the screen rose to 53.7° —wind, S.W.; on the 7th the temperature fell to 23.9° —wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 19.8° on the last-named date.

The rainfall was only .672 inch, distributed however over 14 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.290 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.3. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both considerably below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4.322 inches on 23 days; in 1868, also 4.298 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only .406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only .563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3.244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days; in 1857 ("the dry year"), 1.818 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888 1.267 inches on 9 days; and in 1889, 2.213 inches on 16 days; and in 1890, 2.975 inches on 21 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 18th and 31st. Lunar halos were seen on the 18th, 19th, and 23rd. The atmosphere was foggy on each of the first two days, as also on the 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 31st. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days—the 20th and 31st. Hail fell on the 17th, and 24th, and snow or sleet on the 19th and 21st. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on only 3 days, compared with 17 days in January, 1890, and 8 days in January, 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 7 nights, compared with 1 night in January, 1890, and 3 nights in January, 1889. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less, on 21 nights, compared with 15 nights in January, 1890, and 18 nights in January, 1889.

At the beginning of the month the cold was less intense and the air softer and moister than for a long while previously. Friday, the 2nd, was in Dublin gloomy in the extreme, damp, and foggy, and next day a decided westerly current prevailed.

The week ending Saturday the 10th, was the coldest week yet experienced in Dublin during the present severe weather. It is true there was no steady frost, but temperature was usually low and at times extremely so. Early in the week, a depression travelled southwards across the south of Scandinavia, Denmark, and Germany, while an anticyclone passed slowly in the same direction over the British Islands. The northerly and north-easterly winds of the latter system were peculiarly dry and searching, so that in Dublin at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th, the relative humidity was only 41 per cent. Frost set in during the afternoon of this day, and at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the thermometer stood at 24° in the screen in Dublin, having been down to 17° at Farnestown earlier in the morning. A curious V-shaped depression now came in from the Atlantic, causing strong S.W. and S. winds and heavy rain in the south of Ireland—only a few drops of rain fell in Dublin. Next day a new high pressure system appeared, and frost returned, with fog. Saturday morning was calm, foggy, and very cold; but a brisk S.W. to S. wind sprang up in the afternoon, and temperature rose quickly. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.249 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 35.4° —the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.3° . On Sunday the thermometer rose in the screen to 43.4° , and on Wednesday it sank to 23.9° . Rain fell on Sunday to the amount of .010 inch.

Although temperature was not so low as in previous weeks, the weather of the period ending Saturday the 17th was wintry and inclement on the whole. The most striking feature of the week was the existence of a great anticyclone over Ireland and the Atlantic to the westward of this country from Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive, at a time when a deep depression, with readings of the barometer as low as 29.00 inches, was passing southwards across the Scandinavian Peninsula and the Baltic. This anticyclone attained its fullest proportions on Wednesday evening, when the barometer read 30.97 inches at Rahmulet, 30.94 inches at Valentia Island, 30.95 inches at Malghmore, 30.88 inches at Parsonstown and in Dublin. At Valentia Island the absolute maximal pressure recorded was 30.967 inches at 10.55 a.m. on the 14th. These were the highest pressure-readings recorded in Ireland since January 18, 1882, when the barometer rose to 30.935 inches at 10.30 p.m. in Dublin. A strong, mild S.W. wind blew on Sunday, but the upper current (cirrus cloud) was northerly. Temperature became very changeable after this, and rather low temperatures occurred at night. Very raw, damp, showery weather prevailed from Thursday to the end; but bitter cold again set in over the Continent generally on Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.046 inches, pressure ranging from 30.875 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.), to 30.291 inches about 3 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 40.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39.0°. The rainfall was .124 inch on three days. Hail fell on Saturday the 17th.

Although intense cold prevailed very generally at the beginning of the period ending Saturday the 24th, a considerable recovery of temperature took place as the week wore on, and for the first time since November, 1890, the usual winter cyclonic distribution of pressure was fully established over the Atlantic off the West and North-west of Europe. On Sunday and Monday very severe frost held over England, as well as over central and southern Europe—at 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 18th, the thermometer read 11° at York, 14° at Loughborough, and 15° at Oxford; even in Dublin, where a fresh southerly wind was blowing, frost prevailed and the air was unusually dry and searching, relative humidity being only 52 per cent. Next morning the readings of the thermometer were 8° at Loughborough, 12° at Oxford, 16° at Cambridge, and 18° at York. A great change now set in, having been heralded by much cirriform cloud and solar and lunar halos on Sunday and Monday. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday a depression had its centre (28.95 inches) near the Shetlands, and was causing moderate or fresh gales from S.W. to W. in many parts of the British Islands. On Friday a still deeper depression (28.70 inches) advanced to the same region from S.W. These disturbances threw the weather into a very unsettled state, and frequent showers, with squalls and shifting temperature, were reported from most British stations. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.715 inches, or .891 inches below the corresponding value for the previous week—30.606 inches. Pressure ranged between 30.447 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind S. by E.) and 29.337 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 38.6°—the mean of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 38.5°. The screened thermometers rose to 35.6° on Friday. Rain was measured on five days—the total quantity being .307 inch, of which .181 inch was registered on Tuesday—the maximal daily fall for the month.

The south-westerly type of weather persisted through the last week (25th-31st) all over the North-west of Europe—that is, successive deep depressions travelled north-outwards along the western coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway, while numerous secondary depressions passed in the same direction across the British Islands and North Sea. Hence, temperature was unstable but usually high for the time of year, strong S.W. and W. winds prevailed, and rain fell frequently. In the East of Europe, on the contrary, conditions were anticyclonic, and very cold weather was reported, the thermometer reading—18° at Moscow on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday. On the night of Friday, the 30th, a depression rapidly approached Ireland from S.W., causing a violent gale from S. to W.S.W. during the early morning hours of Saturday, the 31st. The storm was accompanied by heavy showers at times. Rain fell abundantly in the South of England during the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.740 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 40.0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.3°. The screened thermometers rose to 34.7° on Monday and also on Wednesday, having fallen to 36.8° on Sunday. The rainfall amounted to .186 inch, on three days. The prevailing wind was S.W.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to January 31, 1891, has amounted to .672 inch on 14 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889) average of 2.200 inches on 17.3 days.

At Knockolton, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 1.275 inches of rain fell in January, on 15 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were .360 inch on the 20th, .180 on the 26th, and .100 inch on the 30th.

FEBRUARY.—February, 1891, proved a record month for drought, mildness, calm, and foggyness combined. Day after day and week after week an anticyclone lay over Central Europe and the southern half of the British Islands, whereas conditions were cyclonic both in Northern Europe and in the Mediterranean Basin. Calms and fog, or light variable winds prevailed in the anticyclonic area, where also the weather was almost rainless from beginning to end of the month. The S.W. wind on the western edge of the high pressure system raised the temperature in Ireland, but it was low in the S.E. of England owing to calm and fog. Towards the close the diurnal range of temperature in Central England became extraordinary, in consequence of the dispersal of the fog, the dryness of the air, and the absence of cloud by day and night.

In Dublin the mean temperature (44.7°) was 1.9° above the average (42.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.0°. In the twenty-five years ending with 1889, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37.9°), and warmest in 1860 (M. T. = 46.7°). In 1886 the M. T. was 39.7°. In the year 1879 (the cold year) it was 40.1°. In 1888 it was as low as 38.6°, in 1889 it was 40.8°, and in 1890 it was 41.9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.898 inches, or 0.543 inch above the average value for February—namely, 30.855 inches. The mercury rose to 30.725 inches at 9 a.m. of the 5th, and fell to 29.824 inches at 3 p.m. of the 26th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.901 inch—that is, a little over nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.6°, or 4.1° above the value for January, 1881. Using the formula *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.* - *min.* × .30), the M.T. becomes 44.7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42.8°. On the 23rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 61.9°—wind, S.; on the 9th the temperature fell to 30.1°—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 25.5° on the 9th.

The rainfall was only .042 inch, distributed over 2 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1855-89, inclusive, was 2.150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both considerably below the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3.753 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3.706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only .402 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887, only .341 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. But the present record is probably unparallelled—.042 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only .056 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days. There was no snow, sleet, or hail in Dublin.

The atmosphere was foggy on as many as 16 days, namely—the 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Notwithstanding the prevalence of fog, the amount of cloud—55.2 per cent.—fell far short of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 8 days, reaching the force of a gale on only one day—the 11th.

The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on as many as 14 days, compared with only 5 days in January, and with only 2 days in February, 1890; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 2 days, compared with 7 days in January, and with 5 in February, 1890. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 17 nights, compared with 21 nights in January, and 18 nights in February, 1890. On no day did the thermometer fail to rise above 46° in the screen.

Very open, favourable weather prevailed throughout the first week (1st-7th) especially in the east of Ireland. After Sunday, the 1st, an anticyclone, with barometrical readings as high as 30.70 inches or upwards, was found lying over France, St. George's and the English Channel. As the sky was densely clouded within the central area of this high pressure system, radiation was checked, and hence little or no frost was felt at the majority of British and Irish stations—the exceptions were in the extreme S.E. of England on Monday morning and central Ireland on Thursday morning. On Monday and Tuesday the S.W. winds blew strongly at times, but later on there was a calm, accompanied by some fog, and finally light to moderate S.W. winds prevailed, with very cloudy skies and open, but dry weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.542 inches, or as much as .602 inch above the mean pressure during the preceding week, and the pressure reached 30.725 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W. by N.). The mean temperature was 46.2°; the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.1°. There was practically no measurable rainfall, only .002 inch being caught in the gauge as the result of a slight shower early on the morning of the 8th. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.W.

An area of high pressure was found lying over Ireland, England, France, and Western Germany throughout the second week, while depressions of great depth travelled eastwards across the North of Europe, and more shallow depressions existed over Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. Consequently, the weather was favourable in Ireland, rough and unsettled in Scandinavia, changeable in the Mediterranean Basin. On Wednesday, the 11th, the wind freshened to gale force from W. even in the east of Ireland, but otherwise light winds and calms prevailed. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer was as low as 29.76 inches at Stockholm, which station was then close to the centre of a very perfect cyclone. Ireland lay quite outside the influence of this disturbance, the N.W. gales of which brought intense cold to the Swedish stations, the temperature recorded at 8 a.m. of Friday being -12° at Haparanda, +8° at Stockholm, and +10° at Hertsland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 30.460 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 42.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41.2°. The screened thermometers fell to 30.1° on Monday, the 9th. The rainfall amounted to .027 inch only, of which .024 inch was measured on Friday, the 13th.

During the third week conditions remained anticyclonic in our neighbourhood until Saturday, when evidence of the approach of a low pressure system to the S.W. of Ireland manifested itself in a steady fall of the barometer, the overcasting of the sky with cirroform cloud, and a freshening S.S.E. wind. Throughout the week a large area of high pressure (anticyclone) spread across Central Europe from Ireland to Poland, Hungary, and the south of Russia. Within the sphere of its influence, quiet, cold, foggy weather prevailed, and it was almost rainless. Across northern Europe, however, some large depressions travelled eastwards and conditions were unsettled. Over the Mediterranean, also, areas of relatively low pressure existed, keeping the weather more or less disturbed. Very dense fogs prevailed on Wednesday and Thursday in England and Holland, and on the former day, also, in the E. and N.E. of Ireland. So great was the influence of the fog on the temperature in London that the maximum on Thursday was only 37°, whereas the thermometer rose to 59° at Nairn in the north of Scotland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.475 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 42.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.8°. The prevailing winds were light from southerly points—between S.W. and S.E. The sun had considerable power by day. Rain fell on the early morning of Sunday, the 22nd, to the amount of .010 inch.

The weather of the fourth week was remarkable in many respects—in England for the prevalence of dense fogs, and an extraordinarily large diurnal range of temperature—at Loughborough the

thermometer ranged from 50° to 57° in the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of Thursday, and at Cambridge the thermometer fell from 57° on Friday to 23° during the ensuing night—a range of 42° F.; in Ireland for a wave of extreme warmth and dryness of the atmosphere on Monday, and for the passage of a barometrical depression across the country on Wednesday and Thursday without one drop of rain, except at Belmullet. An anticyclonic system hung over Germany throughout the week, and a warm southerly wind skirting the western edge of this system in tangent fashion produced an extraordinary rise of temperature in parts of Ireland on Monday and Tuesday. In Dublin on Monday evening, the 23rd, puffs of warm air were felt from time to time, which raised the temperature to 81° at 7.15 p.m. So decremented was the air at the same time that the wet bulb thermometer read only 47° 9', and the relative humidity fell to 40 per cent. At Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo, the temperature reached 83° next day, while the maximum in London (where dense fog prevailed) was only 83°. At Nairn, in the N.E. of Scotland, the thermometer rose to 84° on this day (Tuesday). On Saturday a strong S.W. to W. wind sprang up, and light showers fell towards evening. In Dublin the mean pressure was 30.166 inches—the barometer falling to 29.824 inches at 3 p.m. of Thursday (wind S.E., light). The corrected mean temperature was 47.5°; the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.2°. The screened thermometers rose to 61.9° on Monday and fell to 33.9° on Saturday. Rain fell on this last-named day to the amount of only .003 inch. The wind was either calm, or southerly (S.E. to S.W.).

In Dublin, the rainfall up to February 23, 1891, has amounted to .714 inch on 16 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889) average of 4.350 inches on 34.5 days.

At Knockdolian, Graystown, Co. Wicklow, 1.275 inches of rain fell in January, on 15 days; and only .120 inch in February on only one day, the 21st. At Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, only .470 inch fell on 11 days in January and only .030 inch on 2 days in February.

MARCH.—Opening with a long-continued westerly gale, March, 1891, proved very severe, cold, and showery. The night temperatures were particularly low at most inland stations. The most remarkable features of the month were the destructive "blizzard" of the 8th and 10th in the English Channel, and the fact that the mean temperature in Dublin was no less than 3° below that of February.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (41.7°) was considerably below the average (43.1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.6°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M.T. = 39.0°), and warmest in 1868 (M.T. = 47.8°). In 1876 the M.T. was 41.1°, in 1879 (the cold year) it was 42.5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39.6°, and in 1889 it was 44.0°, and in 1890 it was as high as 45.1°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclones usually embrace the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, however, February was actually 3.0° warmer than March!

The mean height of the barometer was 29.658 inches, or 0.058 inch below the corrected average value for March—namely, 29.716 inches. The mercury rose to 30.470 inches at 7 p.m. of the 3rd, and fell to 29.052 inches at 8 p.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1.418 inches—that is, nearly an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.5°, or 3.0° below the value for February, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = M.T. + (max.—min. × .685)*, the M.T. becomes 41.5°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 61.7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 63.1°. On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 57.9°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 12th the temperature fell to 27.1°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 21.6° also on the 12th.

The rainfall was only .936 inch, distributed, however, over 16 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16.5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were slightly below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4.972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3.743 inches fell on 18 days; in 1886 also 3.629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .615 inch was measured on 12 days; and in 1874 only .363 inch fell, also on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1.485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889 1.076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; and in 1890 the fall was as much as 3.693 inches on 17 days.

The atmosphere was foggy on the 12th, 18th, 14th, and 31st. High winds were noted on 14 days, reaching the force of a gale on 5 days, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 25th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 23rd, 26th, and 27th; and hail fell on the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 26th, and 30th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on only 9 days, compared with as many as 14 days in February, and 19 days in March, 1890; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on as many as 10 days, compared with only 2 days in February and only 4 days in March, 1890. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 20 nights, compared with 17 nights in February and 16 nights in March, 1890. On 3 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

The chief feature of the period ending on Saturday, the 7th, was a singularly persistent westerly gale, which depended upon the passage eastwards across Northern Europe of a series of very deep atmospherical depressions, while an anticyclone held over the Bay of Biscay and France. In Dublin the wind blew freshly from points between W.S.W. and W.N.W. almost continuously until the afternoon of Friday, the 6th, when it moderated, and a copious rainfall occurred, yielding 1.30 inch. A great "chill" passed south-eastwards over Western Europe on Friday and Saturday. On Monday evening there was a sharp equal of rain and hail, and on the following day also passing showers fell at intervals. During the weak barometrical gradients were often very decided and steep over Western Europe—for example, at 8 a.m. of Monday, the 2nd, the barometer varied from 29.81 inches

at Bodø (in the N.W. of Norway) to 30.33 inches in Brittany and 30.38 inches at Biarritz (in the S.W. of France). The mean pressure at 8 a.m. for the week was—at Bodø, 28.961 inches, but at Valentia Island, in Kerry, 30.286 inches. This fact will convey a good idea of the steepness of the baric gradients and the resulting force of the westerly wind. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.667 inches, pressure ranging from 30.470 inches at 7 p.m. of Tuesday (wind W.N.W.) to 29.658 at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.5°. The shade thermometer rose to 57.5° on Sunday, the 31st. The rainfall amounted to .140 inch on three days. The prevailing wind was westerly. Snow fell on the Dublin mountains on Saturday afternoon.

The second was a very severe week—in Dublin as cold as the coldest of the whole winter, but otherwise fine; in southern England notable for one of the greatest snow storms and tempests on record, caused by the passage up the English Channel of a complex depression, with two minima, in the interval between Sunday, the 8th, and Wednesday, the 11th. This system produced violent E. to N.E. gales and heavy falls of snow all over the S.W., S., and S.E. of England—the bad weather culminating in a disastrous and fatal "blizzard" on the night of Monday, the 9th. At this time the sky became overcast in Ireland with a canopy of cirriform cloud moving rapidly in an upper current from S.W., while the wind freshened somewhat from E., but the disturbance passed by harmlessly, and only a few snow and hail showers fell from time to time. Very severe frosts were, however, felt at night—the minima at Parsonstown being 21°, 22°, 23°, 18°, 19°, 18°, and 21°. In France warmer weather was experienced, the wind blowing freshly from S. and S.W., and heavy rains falling generally. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.737 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 35.4°, or exactly the same as that of the week ending January 10th, 1891. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.3°, or 11.3° below the corresponding value in the previous week. The screened thermometers rose to 46.0° on Saturday having fallen to 27.1° on Thursday; until Wednesday the temperature in the shade did not reach 40°. The prevailing wind was north-easterly. Rainfall was measured on three days, the total amount being .264 inch, of which .036 inch fell as snow and hail on Sunday, the 8th, and .220 inch as rain in the early morning hours of Sunday, the 15th.

Although still cold and changeable, the weather of the week-ended Saturday, the 21st, showed a distinct improvement upon that of the previous week. During the first three days conditions were specially unsettled owing to the passage of a deep atmospheric depression southwards across Ireland to the Bay of Biscay and the Peninsula. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 15th, the barometer read only 29.01 inches at Malin Head, and 12 hours later it sank to 28.88 inches at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo. Rain fell heavily at this time in many parts of the British Islands, and the wind shifted from S.W. to N.E. and E. as the centre of the depression travelled southward. After Sunday winds from polar quarters (E., N.E., and N. to N.W.), held throughout the week. The nights were often clear and frosty; the days were chiefly dry and cool, with clouds at times and cold showers in places. This was particularly so on Friday, when a V-shaped depression, subsidiary to a large system of low pressure over Northern Europe, passed southwards over Great Britain. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.750 inches, pressure ranging between 29.952 inches at 3 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.) and 29.061 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind N.). The corrected mean temperature was 41.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41.9°. The rainfall equalled .188 inch, on four days. The prevailing winds were N.E. and N.

The record of the fourth week, ending Saturday, the 28th, is again one of unsettled, generally cold, weather—the prevailing "set" of wind and cloud over North-western Europe being from points between W. and N. Only on Tuesday, the 26th, and in the earlier part of Wednesday, the 25th, was the weather at all mild, and even then the wind blew strongly from S.W. and W. Indeed, on the latter day a fresh or strong westerly gale was felt over the greater part of Ireland. Towards night temperature fell fast, and falls of sleet and snow occurred, accompanied in places by thunder and lightning. Conditions remained very rough and inclement until the afternoon of Good Friday, when the weather moderated and became finer and drier. Saturday, although still harsh, was fine and chiefly sunny. The depression, which caused Wednesday's gale, was of great size and considerable depth—the barometer falling below 29.9 inches near the centre of the system. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.789 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 42.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41.3°. The rainfall, which was chiefly in the form of snow or sleet, amounted to .303 inch, on four days.

Fresh N.W. winds blew on Easter Day, the 29th, and also on Easter Monday. These were followed by a very sharp frost on the morning of the 31st, the thermometer falling to 27.9° in the screen and to 22.7° on the grass.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to only 1.650 inches on only 32 days, compared with 7.470 inches on 45 days during the same period in 1890, 6.738 inches, on 53 days in 1889, 6.097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 6.411 inches on 51.0 days (1865-1889, inclusive).

At Knockdoon, Greytown, Co. Wicklow, 1.410 inches of rain fell on 14 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1891, equals 2.605 inches, on 30 days. At Clonevin, Kildiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in March was .740 inch, on 13 days; while the total fall since January 1 has been 1.240 inches, on 26 days, compared with a six years' average (1885-1890, inclusive) of 6.000 inches, on 44 days, for the first quarter of the year.

APRIL.—April, 1891, was a cold, rather dry and March-like month. The mean temperature, rainfall, and rainy days were all below the average. On only one day, the 30th, did the thermometer rise above 60° in the shade.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (45.7°) was 2.0° below the average (47.7°); the

mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45.4°. In the twenty-five years ending with 1889, April was coldest in 1870 (the cold year), (M.T. = 44.5°), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M.T. = 50.4°). In 1888, the M.T. was 46.3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45.1°, in 1888 it was (as in 1881) only 45.7°, in 1889 it was 46.1°, and in 1890 it was 47.3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.964 inches, or 0.114 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29.850 inches. The mercury rose to 30.342 inches at 9 p.m. of the 20th, and fell to 29.883 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3th, and 9 p.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.459 inch—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.4°, or 4.8° above the value for March, 1891. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp. screen} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .476)$, the value also becomes 45.4°, or 2.0° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (47.4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45.7°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889 inclusive) average of 47.7°. On the 30th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 53.7°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 33.1°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 28.1°, on the 1st.

The rainfall was 1.553 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also deficient. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4.707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3.526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .498 of an inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870 only .838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days. The fall in 1890 was 1.375 inches on 14 days.

No solar halos were seen. There were lunar halos on the 14th and 15th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 26th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 9 days, but did not reach the force of a gale on any occasion. There was no snow or sleet, but hail fell on the 1st and 7th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 18 days, compared with 9 days in March, 14 days in February, and 5 days in January. It did not fall below 32° in the screen on any night. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 12 nights, compared with 20 nights in March, 17 in February, and 21 nights in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 34.1° (as in 1890 also), compared with 34.4° in 1889, 34.0° in 1888, and 31.6° in 1887.

During the period ending Saturday the 4th a large area of low barometer came in over Ireland from the Atlantic, causing strong south-easterly winds and heavy falls of cold rain and sleet almost until the end. The maximal rainfall was .482 inch on Friday the 3rd. Hail was observed on Wednesday the 1st.

Still continuing cold throughout, the weather of the week ended Saturday the 11th was at first dull and rainy, afterwards dry and hazy but at times bright. During the first two days an elongated V-shaped depression stretched across Central Europe from Ireland to North Germany. To the N. of this "furrow" of low pressure, strong, cold S.E. winds prevailed, and heavy rains fell at many English and German stations, thunder occurring on Sunday at Loughborough, Cambridge, and Paris. To the S. of the "furrow," variable S.W. winds of hot moderate strength, warmer but rainy weather prevailed. During the period from Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive, a clearly-defined cyclonic system travelled in a curve from S.W. of Ireland to Brittany, across Northern France and Belgium to the neighbourhood of Berlin, where the system disappeared. It caused cold, dry, and fine weather in Scotland and Ireland, in which countries its N.E. winds prevailed; but in England the weather was dull, cold, and rainy. On Friday the 16th a fall of the barometer in the W. caused southerly winds and a rise of temperature in Ireland, but on Saturday the barometer rose again and the wind backed to E., becoming as dry and searching as ever. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.973 inches, pressure ranging from 29.383 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 30.195 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.1°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 48.0°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 51.8° on Friday, having been down to 33.1° during the previous night. Rain fell in measurable quantity on three days, the total amount being .289 inch, of which .165 inch was referred to Sunday. The prevailing wind was N.N.E. Hail fell on Tuesday the 7th.

The "Dawn of Spring" would be an appropriate description of the weather of the week ended Saturday the 18th, for—although temperature was still low by night and the wind was often from a cold point and searching—the days were more genial than of late, and the showers were of soft rain and gave an unwelcome impetus to vegetation. In the period from Sunday to Tuesday an anticyclone was found over Scandinavia, while a depression passed south-eastwards from the S.W. of Ireland across France to Gulf of Genoa. The latter system caused heavy rains in southern Ireland and many parts of France, and snow fell on the Dublin Mountains early on Monday morning. In the wake of this depression a new area of high pressure appeared on Tuesday off the S.W. of Ireland, and fine weather set in, with N.W. winds, interrupted by easterly sea breezes on the east coast during the daytime. Lunar halos were seen at many British and Irish stations on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th. Between this latter day and the close of the week a cyclonic system of no great intensity travelled south-eastwards down the North Sea, causing fresh N.W. to N. winds and cold showers of rain, sleet, and hail at many stations, especially on the east coast of Great Britain. In Ireland the weather was finer and milder. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.173 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 46.6°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.4°. The rainfall was .238 inch on three days. The prevailing wind was N.N.W.

Cold, dry weather and parching easterly and north-easterly winds held all through the week ended

Saturday, the 25th. Throughout the period an anticyclone, or area of high barometrical pressure, was found over Scotland; whereas pressure was relatively low over Spain, France, and the Bay of Biscay. Hence, fresh to strong easterly or north-easterly winds were prevalent in the British Islands, and on Wednesday and Thursday they reached the force of a moderate gale at many exposed seaboard stations. The rainfall during the week was on the whole trifling, but a considerable fall of cold rain spread westwards from the N.E. of England to the E. and S.E. of Ireland in the interval between Tuesday morning and Thursday morning. On this latter day, also, considerable downpours of rain occurred over the greater part of France. On Friday the northern anticyclone moved southwards, and decreased in intensity. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.124 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 45.6°, or 1° below that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.7°. Rain fell in measurable quantity on only one day—Tuesday—to the amount of 0.60 inch. The wind was constantly E. to N.E. The mean temperature was 0.4° below that of the last week of January, 1.9° below that of the last week of February, and 0.9° below that of the first week of March.

In the closing period of the month—24th to the 30th, inclusive—at first of an easterly type, cold and hazy, the weather afterwards became warmer and softer, with fresh S.W. winds and frequent showers. In general, therefore, conditions were favourable and much more genial than for many weeks back. At the beginning of the period an anticyclone stretched from the east of Ireland across England and the North Sea to Holland and Belgium; it was accompanied by fine, cold, hazy weather. On Monday depression arrived off the N.W. of Scotland and also the W. of France, and by Wednesday gradients for S.W. winds were fully established over Western Europe. A considerable, but short-lived, rise of temperature followed, the thermometer in the shade rising on Thursday, the 26th, to 67° at Cambridge, 68° in Dublin, 52° at Loughborough, 64° in London, and 63° at Portsmouth and Yarmouth. The thermometer in the screen fell to 36.1° on Sunday, and rose to 65.7° on Thursday. The rainfall was .071 inch on three days. The prevailing winds were S.W. and N.W. The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th has amounted to only 3.203 inches on 46 days, compared with 9.045 inches on 59 days during the same period in 1890, 8.345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8.090 inches on 54 days in 1888, and a 25 years' average of 8.940 inches on 86.2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April, 1891, amounted to 2.030 inches, distributed over 13 days; .950 inch falling on the 1st, and .720 inch on the 3rd. The total fall since January 1st, 1891, equals 5.725 inches on 43 days.

At Cloneerin, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in April was 1.190 inches on 12 days. The total fall since January 1st has been only 3.430 inches on 38 days—the averages of the six previous years for the same four months being 7.745 inches, on 55 days.

MAY.—May, 1891, was cold for the most part, showery, and unsettled, with an overwhelming prevalence of "polar" winds and frequent falls of hail. On the 16th and 17th, snow, sleet, and hail fell in most parts of the British Islands. Only in the period from the 10th to the 13th inclusive was there anything like summer heat.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (66.6°) was decidedly below the average (52.0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 49.5°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48.2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48.7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48.8°). It was warmest in 1838 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55.6°) and 1873 (M. T. = 54.9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50.5°, in 1887 it was 51.6°, in 1888 it was 52.5°, in 1889 it was 54.6°, and in 1890 it was 53.2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.799 inches, or 0.190 inch below the corrected average value for May—namely, 29.989 inches. The mercury rose to 30.283 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29.237 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.046 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.5°, or 4.1° above the value for April, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *max.* + (*min.* - *min.* × .47), the value was 49.2°, or 2.4° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (51.6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 49.0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52.0°. On the 12th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 67.8°—wind E.N.E.; on the 18th the temperature fell to 32.6°—wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 27.3°, on the 18th.

The rainfall amounted to 2.792 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were above the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5.472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5.414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only .798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only .682 of an inch fell on 10 days; and in 1888 only .978 of an inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2.438 inches fell on 17 days. May was the first month in 1891 in which the rainfall exceeded the average.

A solar halo was seen on the 8th, and a lunar halo on the 17th. High winds were noted on as many as 8 days, attaining the force of a gale, however, on not one occasion. Snow or sleet fell on the 16th and 17th. Hail occurred on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, and 26th. Thunder was heard on the 28th.

During the month the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 32°, but on six nights a temperature of 32° or less recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 37.7°, compared with 42.2° in May, 1890, 42.4° in May, 1889, 37.5° in 1888, and 37.6° in 1887.

On Friday, the 1st, heavy showers of rain and hail fell at many stations, and the wind veered from S.W. to N.W. at night, with a rapid fall of temperature. The resulting rainfall in Dublin was 438 inch. On Saturday, the 2nd, hail also fell.

Changeable, but generally favourable weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 9th. In Ireland the rainfall was heavy, and the amount of sunshine was small; yet the moisture was needed and proved beneficial; and the clouds, which shut out the sunshine by day, checked radiation at night and so prevented the occurrence of those spring-frosts, which are so harmful to vegetation. At first, westerly winds prevailed, with showers of rain and hail. On Monday, the 4th, a southerly current set in over Ireland, lasting until Thursday and bringing clouds and gentle rain. On Friday a complex series of low pressure systems was found over the British Islands, the wind shifted to N.E. in Ireland and the weather became bright and breezy as the disturbances travelled away southwards. Saturday was again fine—cloudy and dull in the forenoon, fair in the afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.890 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 50.1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50.7°. The rainfall amounted to .471 inch on four days, the maximal record in 24 hours being .310 inch on Thursday. Hail fell on Sunday, the 3rd.

Summer and winter met in the week ended Saturday, the 10th. The first four days were beautiful—bright, sunny, warm days being followed by cool, refreshing nights. Atmospheric pressure was uniformly high, and the type of its distribution was anticyclonic, except in the S.E. of England, where shallow depressions were found on Sunday and Monday, causing dull, cold, and rather rainy weather in that district. In Dublin the prevailing wind was N.E. until Wednesday, and then N.W. to the end of the week. This latter wind was part of the circulation round a succession of depressions, which travelled southwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea on and after Wednesday, the 13th. It brought back winter to the British Islands—squalls, hail-storms (accompanied in many places by thunder on Friday), and showers of sleet and snow prevailing on Friday and Saturday. In contrast to this, on Tuesday the thermometer had risen to 81° in the shade at Loughborough, and to 78° in London, while even on Wednesday the maxima were as high as 76° at Oxford and York, 77° at Hurst Castle, 78° in London, and 80° at Cambridge. In Ireland the highest reading was 75° at Portlaoine on Tuesday on which day the maximum in Dublin was 67.8°. In this city the mean pressure was 30.107 inches—highest, 30.293 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.N.E.) The corrected mean temperature was 52.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51.4°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 67.8°, and on Saturday they fell to 37.7°. The rainfall was .118 inch, on three days, the maximal fall in 24 hours being .088 inch on Friday. On Saturday the maximal shade temperature was only 47.6°.

Many years have passed since the third week in May has proved as inclement as that of 1891. Sunday, the 17th, was like a day in midwinter—frequent heavy showers of hail, sleet, and cold rain keeping the temperature so low that the maximum in the screen was only 45.7°. At night a sharp frost occurred on the grass, and the sheltered thermometer fell to 32.8° in the city. The minimum at York during this night was 34°, and snow fell heavily in some of the English midlands. Whitsun Monday proved fair and bright on the east coast of Ireland; but very cold, wet weather prevailed over the South of England, to which district a complex system of low pressure had advanced from the westward. Indeed, all through the week, conditions were cyclonic over Western Europe, and a succession of areas of low pressure passed up the English Channel; then turning northwards, they disappeared off the west coast of Norway. On Saturday a depression advanced more directly over Ireland, where the weather once more became cold and raw, squally and wet. On this day as many as four separate depressions were shown on the weather chart. Thunder and hail showers were a common occurrence during this cold period, which might aptly be called a "relapse into winter." In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.601 inches. The corrected mean temperature was only 45.0°, or 7.1° below that of the previous week (52.1°). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.1°. The screened thermometers fell to 32.8° on Monday morning and rose to 50.7° on Friday. The rainfall was .668 inch, on four days, .272 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and N.E.

Very broken, showery weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. There was, however, a decided advance in temperature, which became more accentuated towards the close, with the setting in of a southerly air-current. During the greater part of the period the weather in the British Islands was determined by an atmospheric depression, which followed a very erratic course. On Sunday morning the centre of this system lay over St. George's Channel, whence it travelled eastwards across England, causing a prolonged thunderstorm and heavy rainfall in London during the afternoon. On Monday the centre was found off the Wash, where it remained nearly motionless for 24 hours. The system then began to travel slowly westwards, accompanied by thunder and hail showers, reaching Ireland on Thursday morning. On this day six-tenths of an inch of rain fell in Dublin, and thunder was heard at 9 and 11 a.m. With the coming of the S.W. winds of the depression the weather improved on Friday, when the disturbance passed off from the coast of Donegal in a northwesterly direction. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.077 inches, pressure ranging between 29.924 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.E.), and 29.436 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.E.). The screened mean temperature was 49.0°, or 4.0° above that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.8°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 62.6° on Saturday, having fallen to 41.2° on both Monday and Tuesday. The rainfall was .922 inch on four days—600 inch being measured on Thursday. Hail fell on Tuesday and thunder was heard on Thursday.

Sunday, the 31st, was squally and for the most part, wet.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ended May 31st has amounted to 5.935 inches in 63 days, compared with 11.483 inches on 76 days during the same period in 1890, 10.476 inches

on 81 days in 1888, 9·068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 10·496 inches on 81·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1891, was 3·615 inches, distributed over 10 days. Of this quantity 8·40 inch fell on the 7th, 7·80 inch on the 23rd, and 6·20 inch on the 31st. The total fall since January 1st, 1891, equals 9·340 inches on 59 days.

At Clonevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in May was 2·19 inches on 15 days. The total fall since January 1 has been only 4·32 inches on 53 days—the averages of the six previous years for the same five months being 9·38 inches, on 83 days.

JUNE—A generally favourable month, of high mean temperature and atmospheric pressure, showing a marked preponderance of north-easterly and easterly winds, in marked contrast to June, 1890, when the prevalent winds were S.W. and W. The rainfall was above the average, while the rainy days were just equal to it.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59·0°) was slightly above the average (57·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·0°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55·6°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55·3°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=62·3°), in 1885 (M. T.=61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°, in 1883 it was 59·2°, in 1889 it was 59·4°, and in 1890 it was 58·1°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·014 inches, or 0·067 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29·947 inches. The mercury rose to 30·407 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29·457 inches at 9 p.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0·950 inches—that is, almost an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·0°, or 3·5° above the value for May, 1891. Using the formula, Mean Temp.=Min.+ (max.—Min. x .465), the value was 58·6°, or 1·4° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57·6°. On the 23rd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 73·8°—wind, N.E.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 43·9°—wind, N.N.E. The minimum on the grass was 88·6°, also on the 10th.

The rainfall amounted to 2·753 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1·817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13·6. The rainfall was, therefore, much above the average. In 1879 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1883, only .100 of an inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only .252 of an inch, distributed over only 3 days; in 1874 only .405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only .677 of an inch fell on but 8 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 5·045 inches distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1·950 inches on 18 days.

High winds were noted on only 7 days, and attaining the force of a gale on but one occasion—the 30th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 6 days, as compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, and only 2 days in 1890. Thunder was heard on the 15th and 24th, and hail fell on the 15th.

In the first week, ending Saturday, the 6th, the weather remained in a very unsettled, dull, and rainy condition. An anticyclone was found throughout over Scandinavia and the Norwegian Sea, while areas of low pressure advanced towards the British Islands from the southward, throwing off troughs of low pressure which from time to time spread eastwards across Germany. Under these circumstances, dry, fine weather and low temperatures ruled over Northern Europe, but heavy rains and thunderstorms were prevalent over the British Islands, France, and Germany. On Monday morning, the 1st, an easterly breeze and sea-fog caused a remarkable chill in the east of Scotland and north-east of England—at 8 a.m. the thermometer read 46° at Wick and Aberdeen, and only 44° at Shields; at the same hour it read 64° at Holyhead and 67° at Funen in Denmark—both insular stations. Dublin escaped any electrical disturbances, but the rains were heavy and persistent, and temperature was very low for the time of year. The screened thermometers rose to 62·7° on Wednesday, the 3rd, and fell to 48·2° on Saturday, the 6th—the range of temperatures, therefore, was not large. The rainfall was 1·228 inches on five days, .574 inch falling on Wednesday, and .391 inch on Thursday. The prevailing winds were S.E. and E.

Very favourable weather, from both a sanitary and an agricultural point of view, held during the week ended Saturday, the 13th. Between Sunday and Wednesday a depression was travelling slowly in an irregular path north-eastwards across France, Belgium, Holland, and Schleswig-Holstein to the Baltic. Heavy rains fell over the Continent in connection with this system of disturbance, but in England it merely caused strong N.E. winds, clouds, and low temperature. Ireland and Scotland were at this time under the influence of an anticyclone, and the weather was chiefly fine and quiet. In Dublin the first two days were rather cloudy and cold, but then came a very fine period, lasting until Friday inclusive, with westerly land breezes or calms and low temperature by night, easterly sea breezes and hot sunshine by day. After Wednesday, England also came under the influence of the high pressure area, which drifted slowly south-eastwards. A slight depression on Saturday morning caused a grateful rainfall in parts of Ireland. The week closed with fair promise of summerlike weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·180 inches, pressure rising to 30·407 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·3°, or 2·9° below the average. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 54·3°. The screened thermometers rose to 66·9° on Saturday, having fallen to 43·9° on Wednesday. Rain fell in appreciable amount on only one day—Friday (or rather Saturday morning). The total fall was .044 inch.

On the week ended Saturday, the 20th, changeable, cool, and showery at first, the weather became settled and in all respects summerlike after Monday, except in the far North of Scotland, where rain continued to fall daily, though not in large quantities. There were some atmospheric depressions in the North at the beginning of the week, and, in connection with these, sharp thunder and hail showers occurred on Monday in both England and Ireland. An anticyclone then spread northwards from France, finally covering the British Islands. At first the wind was S.W. and temperature rose fast; afterwards calm and easterly winds were experienced, the weather remaining fair and warm owing to the powerful sunshine by day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.213 inches. The mean temperature (corrected) was $51^{\circ}5'$, or no less than $7^{\circ}3'$ higher than that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $61^{\circ}5'$. The screened thermometers rose to $72^{\circ}5'$ on Thursday, having fallen to $48^{\circ}4'$ on Sunday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of 2.69 inch. Of this quantity 1.71 inch was the result of the thunder and hail showers of Monday. On Tuesday night the minimal temperature was $40^{\circ}9'$. On Friday the thermometer rose to 78° in the shade at Farnstown.

Two very different types of weather were witnessed during the week ended Saturday, the 27th. Up to and including Tuesday conditions were anticyclonic and the weather was bright and warm. The centre of high pressure was found over Scandinavia, whence a ridge stretched south-westwards to Scotland and Ireland. Meanwhile, a shallow "thunderstorm" depression travelled slowly northwards across France and finally north-westwards to the south of Ireland, bringing with it violent thunderstorms and downpours of rain. In Dublin a heavy thunderstorm occurred at 3.15 p.m. of Wednesday, followed by a severe thunderstorm half-an-hour later. Next day there were storms of great intensity over the greater part of England, the accompanying rainfall amounting to 2.04 inches at Liverpool and 2.25 inches at Loughborough. On Friday gradients for southerly winds became steep over Ireland, squally and heavy showers being the result. Saturday was also showery, but the wind drew into S.W. and the barometer rose. Intense heat was felt in Sweden and Norway on and after Monday, the 23rd—readings above 80° being recorded at several stations, the highest of all being 88° at Herödsand (Lat. $62^{\circ}4'$ N.) on Wednesday. In Scotland also the weather remained quite fine until Friday. Some dense fogs occurred on the North Sea, the Irish Sea, and the English Channel Coasts during the week. In Dublin, the mean height of the barometer was 29.963. The corrected mean temperature was $61^{\circ}0'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $51^{\circ}1'$. The screened thermometers rose to $78^{\circ}8'$ on Tuesday and fell to $53^{\circ}1'$ on Monday. The rainfall was 1.069 inches on four days. Of this quantity .004 inch fell on Wednesday.

Sunday, the 28th, proved for the most part fine, but a brisk fall of the barometer took place as a depression, which was deep for the time of year, advanced over the kingdom from S.W. On the 29th, heavy showers of rain occurred, and on the 30th the wind blew a moderate gale at times from S.W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th has amounted to 8.748 inches on 77 days, compared with 13.413 inches on 94 days during the same period in 1890, 10.576 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12.113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6.741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 12.313 inches on 95.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1891, was 2.615 inches, distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity .889 inch fell on the 15th, .379 inch on the 24th, and .350 inch on the 29th. The total fall since January 1 has been 11.955 inches, on 70 days.

At Clonsilla, Kildiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in June was 2.07 inches on 14 days. The total fall since January 1 has been only 6.69 inches on 37 days—the average of the six previous years for the same six months being 11.13 inches, on 84 days.

JULY.—A changeable, squally, showery month, of average temperature and rainfall, with a great preponderance of north-westerly winds—a very common state of things in an Irish July.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature ($50^{\circ}0'$) was decidedly below the average ($50^{\circ}5'$); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were $58^{\circ}3'$. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = $57^{\circ}2'$). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = $53^{\circ}7'$), and in 1888 (the "warm year") (M. T. $63^{\circ}4'$). In 1880 the M. T. was $61^{\circ}0'$; in 1885 it was as low as $57^{\circ}3'$; in 1889 it was $58^{\circ}7'$, and in 1890 it was $58^{\circ}1'$. From this, 1887 proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1888, was almost the coldest.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.936 inches, or 0.021 inch above the corrected average value for July—namely, 29.915 inches. The mercury marked 30.365 inches at 9 a.m. of the 14th, and fell to 29.434 inches at 4.59 p.m. of the 6th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.931 inches—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $58^{\circ}3'$, or $0^{\circ}3'$ above the value for June, 1891. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = min. + (max.—min. \times .465), the value was $58^{\circ}0'$, or $1^{\circ}6'$ below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive ($60^{\circ}3'$). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was $59^{\circ}0'$, compared with a twenty-five years' average of $60^{\circ}6'$. On the 16th, the thermometer in the screen rose to $72^{\circ}6'$ —wind, S.W.; on the 10th the temperature fell to $40^{\circ}8'$ —wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was $43^{\circ}0'$ on this same date.

The rainfall was 2.187 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2.420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was somewhat below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6.667 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also

4391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only 530 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1889, the fall was only 739 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only 741 of an inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a fresh or moderate gale on two occasions—viz., the 6th and 8th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only 3 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was 66° . Thunderstorms occurred on the 3rd and 20th.

Cyclonic conditions held over the W. and N.W. of Europe throughout the period ending Saturday, the 4th, and the weather was, therefore, very changeable and showery, with fresh south-westerly winds (at first S. then veering to W. and N.W.). Frequent and heavy showers occurred. These were accompanied by thunder and lightning on Friday. In London a heavy fall of rain took place on Wednesday, the 1st, and again on Friday, the 3rd, when thunderstorms occurred at Aberdeen, Leth, and Cambridge, as well as in Dublin. On the last-named day, the wind drew round to N.W. and a general though temporary improvement in the weather occurred. In Dublin the thermometers in the screen fell to $50^{\circ}2$ on Friday. Rain fell to the amount of 403 inch, 461 inch being the result of Friday's thunderstorms.

During the earlier part of the week ended Saturday, the 11th, the weather was very unsettled, stormy, cold, and rainy. An improvement set in after Wednesday, the 8th; but to the close, it was very cloudy and dull, except for a few hours on Thursday afternoon, when pleasant sunshine was enjoyed. The bad weather, which was general, was brought about by the passage eastwards across the British Islands of a rather deep and complex depression which first appeared over Ireland early on the morning of Sunday, the 5th. This system at first spread out north-wards, but then travelled across the North of Ireland and South of Scotland to the North Sea, where it was found on Tuesday morning. It then changed its course, moving south-eastwards and finally eastwards, disappearing over the southern part of the Baltic on Friday. Meanwhile an area of high barometer came in over Ireland, causing some improvement in the weather. On Monday and Wednesday the wind reached gale-force in and about Dublin. In England heavy falls of rain and hail occurred, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.607 inches, pressure ranging from 29.434 inches at 4.30 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.), to 30.211 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55° . The mean of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55° . The screened thermometers fell to 46° on Friday. The rainfall was 494 inch on three rainy days. Of this quantity 213 inch fell on Monday.

A very great improvement was noticed in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 18th except in Scotland, where it became rainy after Wednesday, when a depression approached Great Britain from Germany. Atmospheric pressure was high, but of unstable equilibrium, during the first part of the week. On Tuesday morning a depression formed over Germany, whence it began to travel slowly north-westwards, its centre reaching Berlin on Wednesday morning, the middle of the North Sea on Thursday, and the Hebrides on Friday. It caused heavy rains at first in Germany, Denmark, and Holland, then in the N.E. of England and the E. and N. of Scotland. On Friday, a secondary low pressure system moved north-westwards from the Bay of Biscay towards Ireland, where it caused a heavy fall of warm rain during the ensuing night. The S.W. winds in the ear of these disturbances brought a great increase of temperature to the British Islands. On the whole, fair summerlike weather prevailed throughout the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.024 inches, pressure rising to 30.305 inches, at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was $61^{\circ}2$, or $5^{\circ}3$ above the value for the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $61^{\circ}4$. The thermometers in the screen rose to $72^{\circ}8$ on Thursday. The rainfall was 213 inch on two days—133 inch being referred to Saturday.

In the British Islands the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 25th, was distinctly of a changeable and very broken character. Thunderstorms occurred in England on Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—in Dublin on the evening of Monday, the 20th; while heavy rains fell in Scotland, and frequent heavy showers with strong winds—first from S.W., and afterwards from N.W.—were experienced in Ireland. As was to be expected under these circumstances, temperatures ruled rather low throughout at all British and Irish stations. Until Tuesday evening, the barometer was low to the N.W. of the British Islands, relatively high over the Peninsula, France, and Germany—hence the fresh S.W. winds of the earlier part of the week. On Wednesday morning the lowest pressure was found off the E. of Scotland and N.E. of England, so that northerly to westerly winds prevailed. This state of things continued until Friday, when the barometer rose, except in the N. of Scotland, and the weather became dry while continuing cool and rather cloudy. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.998 inches. The corrected mean temperature was $60^{\circ}4$ compared with $61^{\circ}2$ in the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $50^{\circ}8$. The rainfall amounted to 324 inch in four days, of which 250 inch fell on Sunday. The prevailing winds were S.W. to N.W.

Although changeable and rather cold, with strong north-westerly and northerly winds, the weather was favourable in Ireland compared with Great Britain, where large quantities of rain fell, accompanied by thunder and lightning in many instances. Throughout the period the barometer was highest over Ireland, and between Monday, the 27th, and Friday, the 31st, gradients for N.W. and N. winds were steep, owing to the appearance of successive depressions over the North Sea and its various coasts. Hence the bad weather felt in Great Britain and the comparative immunity from the same enjoyed in Ireland. In Dublin Sunday was cloudy and drizzling at first, then summerlike. In the evening turreted cumulus was seen to S., and next day severe thunderstorms occurred in the South of England. Two fine days followed; but on Tuesday night rain fell heavily for a time. The weather then became cold and dusty, but dry—so remaining until the end of the month.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st has amounted to 10·935 inches on 92 days, compared with 35·587 inches on 118 days during the same period in 1890, 13·144 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdohen, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 1·225 inches on 16 days, compared with 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days in 1890. Of this quantity ·255 inch fell on the 18th, and ·220 inch on the 6th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13·289 inches on 88 days.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 1·38 inches on 17 days. Maximum, equal to ·18 inch on 3rd. The total fall since January 1 has been 8·05 inches on 84 days, compared with a six years' average of 12·995 inches on 90·49 days.

AUGUST.—An exceedingly unsettled, cool, rainy, and even stormy month—a constant succession of extensive and often deep atmospheric depressions crossing the British Islands from W. or S.W. at short intervals. The centres of these systems usually traversed the more northern districts, but on the 20th and 21st a cyclone, in which the barometer was as low as 29·15 inches, passed directly over the South of England, causing an excessive fall of rain in that district. On the 25th–28th, a depression was observed in which the barometer sank to 28·61 inches in the North of Scotland.

The present is the third consecutive year in which August has proved an unfavourable and an inclement month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (58·1°) was decidedly below the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·2°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.—57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T.—62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, it was 60·3°; in 1888, it was 58·2°; in 1889, 58·6°, and in 1890, only 57·2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·731 inches, or 0·166 inch below the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·217 inches at 9 p.m. on the 6th, and fell to 28·949 inches at 9 p.m. of the 25th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·268 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and a quarter.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·2, or 0·4° below the value in August, 1888, and 1889, but 0·9° above the value in August, 1890. It was 1·1° below the value for July, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = min. + (max. - min. x .47)*, the value was 57·8°, or 1·3° below the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 58·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 11th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·2°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 30th the temperature fell to 45·6°—wind, S. The minimum on the grass was 38·7° on the same date.

The rainfall was 4·953 inches, distributed over as many as 25 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days—and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only 777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 10 days, in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days, and in 1890, 3·789 inches on 19 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 13 days, and attained the force of a gale on four occasions—namely, the 12th, 25th, 26th and 31st. A thunderstorm occurred on the 9th. Thunder was heard on the 3rd and 21st. Lightning was seen on the 28th. Temperature did not once reach 70° in the screen, the maximum being 69·2° on the 11th. Hail fell on the 3rd. A solar halo was seen on the 30th, and lunar rainbows appeared on the night of the 25th.

On Saturday, the 1st, a soft W. wind and showers prevailed.

Changeable, cool, showery, and at times squally weather characterized the week ended Saturday, the 8th. During the first four days, conditions depended on an extensive depression, which travelled in a south-easterly direction across Scotland, finally reaching the Yorkshire coast, where it remained nearly stationary for two days. It caused strong N.W. and N. winds, low temperature and heavy thunderstorms, accompanied by hail in some instances. This was the case in Dublin, on Monday, the 3rd. On Wednesday an area of high pressure came in over Ireland from the Atlantic, and under its influence the wind moderated and the weather became dry. The amount of cloud, however, remained large, and there was a lamentable want of sun-heat by day. On Friday, the barometer began to fall once more, while the wind backed towards W.—these sure signs of the approach of new depressions from the westward were followed by a succession of heavy showers and squalls from S.W. on Saturday, this bad weather extending to England a few hours later. In Dublin, the mean height of the barometer was 29·891 inches, pressure increasing to 30·217 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·1°. The rainfall amounted to 1·545 inches on four days, 307 inch being measured as the product of Monday's thunderstorms, and 985 inch on Sunday morning, the 9th. The prevailing winds were N.W. and N.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 15th, the type of atmospheric distribution was cyclonic in the north, while high pressures prevailed over the Peninsula, France, and parts of Germany. Hence the weather was unsettled in Ireland, Scotland, and the North of England; finer in the south of England, and still finer and warmer on the Continent generally. At the beginning

rainstorms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred in many places—the showers in Dublin on Sunday and Monday being particularly heavy—668 of an inch of rain being measured at this station on Sunday alone. Tuesday proved warm, and in most respects summerlike, but next day the wind rose to a moderate gale from W., and this was followed by another considerable downpour of rain. Fresh breezes and light showers characterised the remainder of the week. In London a dry period occurred between Monday evening and Saturday morning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.873 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 59.4°, the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 1.3° lower, namely, 59.1°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 69.2° on Tuesday, the 11th. The rainfall was 1.035 inches on four days—688 inch being measured on Sunday, when thunder occurred. The prevailing winds were W. and W.N.W.

As for the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, except on Sunday, which was fine and bright at first, although cloudy and threatening in the evening, the weather was eminently unsettled, cloudy, cold, rainy, and at times blustering—quite unlike the middle of August. On Sunday long fan-like sprays of cirriform cloud spread across the sky from the westward, heralding the approach of an extensive depression to our North-west Coasts. Under the influence of this system, the wind freshened from southerly (S.E., S., and S.W.) points, and rain fell generally and in places in large quantities from day to day. The centre of lowest pressure remained off the W. and N.W. of Ireland until Thursday afternoon, shallow secondary depressions developing meanwhile from time to time over Great Britain so as to cause the rainy, unsettled weather to spread to that country also. On Thursday, the weather improved greatly in Ireland as a new depression of rapidly increasing intensity appeared off the S.W. of England, subsequently crossing that country in an east-north-easterly direction. This system caused downpours of rain over all the more southern parts of England, and the North of France—the largest measurements at 8 a.m. of Friday being 1.6 inches at Hurst Castle, 1.5 inches at Cambridge, and 1.4 inches in London. On this day frequent thunder-showers occurred in the neighbourhood of Dublin, where Saturday also proved dull, very wet, and inclement for the most part until 3 p.m., when the sky cleared. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.605 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 57.3°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56.9°. Rain was measured every day, the total amount being 1.171 inches, of which .451 inch was referred to Monday. Thunder occurred frequently on Friday.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 29th, the record is once more one of very unreasonable broken weather—high winds, low temperatures, and frequent rainfalls being the leading features of the period. This week will be memorable in particular for the passage across the British Islands of what will probably be found to be the deepest atmospheric depression ever observed in August. It is true that deep cyclonic systems pass almost periodically across North-western Europe during the last week of August, but none so deep as that which swept over the British Islands on Tuesday night had appeared during the previous 30 years at least. On the 31st of August, 1876, the barometer sank to 28.920 inches at Shields; on the 25th in 1879, it fell to 29.111 inches in Dublin, and to 28.740 inches at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo; on the 23th, in 1881, it fell to 29.014 inches in Dublin, and to 28.680 inches at Leith. But on Tuesday night, the 25th, 1891, it sank by 9 p.m. to 28.940 inches in Dublin, and at 8 a.m. next morning it read only 29.61 inches at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. The accompanying gales were violent in the extreme—in Dublin almost a tempest blew from S.W. between midnight and 3 a.m. of Wednesday, the 30th. The week generally was inclement, but on Wednesday and Saturday conditions improved for the time being. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.372 inches, pressure varying between 29.049 inches at 9 p.m. on Tuesday (wind, S.S.W.), and 30.046 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.6°. Rain fell on seven days to the total amount of .832 inch, of which .338 inch was referred to Monday and .478 inch to Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and N.W.

Sunday, the 30th, was at first fine and bright, but cold, the thermometer falling in the shade during the early morning to 35° at Nairn, 35° at Stornoway and Wick, 35° at Aberdeen, and 30° at Loughborough. In Dublin the minimum was 45.6°, at Parsonstown it was 42°. In the afternoon, the sky became overcast, and rain again set in. On Monday, the 31st, there was a moderate or fresh S.W. gale, with heavy showers, but a high temperature in Dublin.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st has amounted to 15.688 inches on 117 days, compared with 9.655 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17.344 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18.633 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18.356 inches on 137 days in 1890, and a 25 years' average of 17.568 inches on 128.1 days.

At Knockdohan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1891, was 4.385 inches, distributed over 24 days. Of this quantity 1.250 inches fell on the 17th, and .475 inch on the 18th.

SEPTEMBER.—In the three preceding years, September proved a fine month. In the present year, it was a fine month compared with August; but both at the opening and close the weather was particularly unsettled, showery, and squally. A period of beautiful, summer-like weather accompanied an anticyclone which spread out north-westwards from the Continent over the British Islands in the week ending Saturday, the 12th. This month was remarkable for the frequency of auroral displays, particularly in the far north; for a high mean temperature, and an overwhelming prevalence of south-westerly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (57.6°) was decidedly above the average (55.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56.4°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53.6°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61.4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58.9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54.3°; in 1887,

it was $54^{\circ}0'$; in 1888, it was $54^{\circ}4'$; in 1889, $55^{\circ}8'$, or exactly the average; and in 1890, it was as high as $59^{\circ}6'$. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.902 inches, or 0.008 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29.910 inches. The mercury rose to 30.271 inches at 9 p.m. of the 15th, and fell to 29.076 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.195 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and two-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $56^{\circ}4'$, or only $0^{\circ}8'$ below the value for August, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{max.} + \text{min.}) - \frac{1}{2}(\text{max.} \times .476)$, the mean temperature was $57^{\circ}3'$, or $1^{\circ}8'$ above the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive ($55^{\circ}5'$). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was $57^{\circ}8'$, compared with a twenty-five years' average of $55^{\circ}8'$. On the 10th, the thermometer in the screen rose to $75^{\circ}6'$ —wind, S.; on the 7th the temperature fell to $44^{\circ}5'$ —wind, W. The minimum on the grass was $39^{\circ}7'$ on the 7th.

The rainfall was 2.132 inches, distributed over 18 days—the rainfall was somewhat below and the rainy days were somewhat above the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14.7. In 1871, the rainfall in September was very large—4.043 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1885, only .056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only .728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1.043 inches fell on 13 days; and in 1890, 2.460 inches fell on 14 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 14 days, but attained the force of a gale on only four occasions—the 1st, 21st, 26th, and 30th. A solar halo appeared on the 19th, lunar halos on the nights of the 16th and 18th. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 13th. Auroras were observed on the 2nd, 9th, and 11th. There was a fog on the 10th.

At 8 a.m. of Tuesday, the 1st, the barometer was down to 29.58 inches at Stormoway in the Hebrides. Strong gales from points between S. and W. blew in most parts of the British Islands, and the accompanying rains were very heavy in many places. After Wednesday, the 2nd, gradients became less steep, so that the wind moderated, but showers continued to fall daily in most districts. On Saturday, the weather again broke up in Ireland. On Wednesday evening faint aurora was seen near Dublin, and the following night aurora was reported from Wick and Aberdeen. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 29.076 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind W.S.W., fresh gale), and 30.057 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). Rain fell daily during the 5 first days to the total amount of .667 inch, of which .244 inch was credited to Tuesday, and .383 inch to Saturday.

The week ended Saturday, the 12th, witnessed a remarkable and gratifying change from storm and rain and cold to calm, bright sunshine, and midsummer heat. The most acceptable transformation was brought about by the gradual extension westwards and north-westwards of an anticyclone, or area of high atmospheric pressure, which already at the beginning of the week was found over France and Germany. Early on Sunday morning and again on Monday night rain fell freely in Dublin, but from Tuesday onwards the weather was very fine. The last three days were summer-like in the extreme—the screened thermometers rising to $75^{\circ}6'$, $73^{\circ}8'$, and $68^{\circ}5'$ respectively. Thursday's maximum was the highest reached in Dublin during 1891, and is to be compared with maxima of $73^{\circ}6'$ in June, $73^{\circ}8'$ in July, and only $69^{\circ}2'$ in August. On the same day (Thursday) the thermometer rose to 89° at York, 82° in London, and 83° at Loughborough and Cambridge. The Loughborough maximum on Friday was 86° . The change to fair weather extended westwards only slowly, for rain fell in Munster and Connaught daily up to Thursday—the measurement at Valentia Island, in Kerry, was as much as 2.62 inches. Aurora borealis was seen on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings also displays of it were reported from different parts of north-western Europe. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.695 inches, pressure increasing intermittently from 29.767 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind W.) to 30.122 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind calm). The corrected mean temperature was $60^{\circ}2'$, or $4^{\circ}6'$ above that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $59^{\circ}5'$. The thermometers in the screen rose to $75^{\circ}6'$ on Thursday, having fallen to $44^{\circ}8'$ on Monday. Rain fell to the amount of .110 inch on Monday night.

Although changeable, and cloudy and squally at times, the weather of the period ended Saturday, the 19th, was on the whole favourable to both health and agriculture. At the beginning a V-shaped depression came in over Ireland from the south-westward, subsequently travelling in a north-easterly direction across this country on Sunday, Great Britain on Monday, and Norway on Tuesday. In front of the "trough" of low pressure the wind was southerly, temperature was high, and rain prevailed accompanied by a good deal of thunder and lightning. In Dublin distant thunder was heard on Sunday afternoon and frequent lightning was seen towards N.W. after dark. The rainfall attending this system was not heavy in Ireland or England, but in Scotland and Norway it was considerable. As the "trough" passed away, the wind shifted to N.W., with a fall of temperature, clearing sky, and bracing air. During the rest of the week, fresh W. and S.W. winds, clouds, and showers were prevalent, an anticyclone over France and Germany causing rather steep gradients for such winds in Ireland and Great Britain. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.677 inches, pressure ranging from a minimum of 29.717 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.) to a maximum of 30.271 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind W.). The corrected mean temperature was $63^{\circ}1'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $58^{\circ}1'$. The thermometers in the screen rose to $67^{\circ}7'$ on Sunday and fell to $52^{\circ}1'$ on Saturday. The rainfall measured .763 inch on three days. Of this quantity, .157 inch fell on Sunday, the 13th, and no less than .563 inch on Saturday night and the early morning of Sunday, the 20th. Lunar halos were seen on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, a solar halo on Saturday forenoon. The prevailing wind was westerly.

During the week ended Saturday, the 26th, cyclonic conditions and unsettled weather held over the British Islands, except on Thursday and Friday, when an anticyclone spread north-westwards over England from the Continent. But the beginning and close of the week showed a remarkable contrast as regards the area and distribution of the bad weather. In the interval between the evenings of Saturday, the 19th, and of Tuesday, the 22nd, a serious depression travelled north-eastwards across England to the North Sea, which it reached on Monday morning, and then southwards down the East coast of England, finally disappearing over the East of France on Wednesday, the 23rd. This disturbance caused northerly gales and torrents of rain in Scotland (3·6 inches at Aberdeen), Wales, and West of England, smaller quantities elsewhere, and thunderstorms at many British Stations. As the wind died down and the sky cleared, temperature fell fast at night, so that on Wednesday morning a minimum of 32° was recorded at Nairn, in Scotland. At this time, a new series of depressions began to travel north-eastwards across Ireland, where the weather became warmer, but unsettled and rainy. This renewal of cyclonic conditions reached its climax on Saturday, when a fresh gale from W.S.W. prevailed, with showers of rain. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·916 inches, the barometer ranging between 30·108 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind S.W.), and 29·587 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·4°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 69° on Thursday, having fallen to 45·9° on Wednesday. The rainfall was ·513 inch, of which ·196 inch was measured on Wednesday and ·188 inch on Friday. The prevailing winds were—first, northerly; afterwards, south-westerly.

The last four days—27th–30th, inclusive—were characterized by changeable, showery weather, with fresh to strong and squally winds from points between W.N.W. and S.S.W. Rain fell daily, but not in large amount, the measurement being only ·060 inch.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th has amounted to 18·620 inches on 135 days, compared with 19·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 18·936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20·855 inches on 151 days in 1890, and a twenty-five years' average of 19·734 inches on 142·8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, County Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1891, was 1·957 inches, distributed over 14 days. Of this quantity ·360 inch fell on the 19th, and ·350 inch on the 23rd.

OCTOBER.—October, 1891, may well be described as a month of contrasts. At the beginning some fine, warm autumnal days were experienced, interrupted indeed by a gale and heavy rain on the 5th. From the 8th to the 16th was a period of violent gales and heavy rains, with brief intervals of fine weather and very unsteady temperature. Then followed a week of low barometer, but fair weather and low temperature in Ireland, heavy rains and gales in England. The closing period, from the 22nd to the 31st, was fine and quiet, with ground frosts and local fogs at night, bright and warm sunshine by day, with easterly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (49·5°) was slightly below the average (49·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48·2°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, October was coldest in 1889 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1891 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1878 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49·7°. In 1887, it was as low as 47·3°; in 1888, it was 46·1°; in 1889 it was only 48·1°; and in 1890, it was 51·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·926 inches, or 0·214 inch below the corrected average value for October—namely, 29·640 inches. The mercury rose to 30·647 inches at 9 a.m. of the 31st, and fell to 28·251 inches at 3·30 p.m. of the 12th. This was the lowest reading recorded in Dublin since the memorable 8th of December, 1890, when the barometer sank to 27·758 inches at 2·30 p.m. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, not less than 2·396 inches—that is, a little less than two inches and four-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·2°, or 8·2° below the value for September, and 9·0° below that for August, 1891. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 49·5°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .486)$, the value was 49·3°, or 0·2° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, (49·5°). On the 4th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 62·7°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 38·0°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 28·0° also on the 25th; on six nights the thermometer sank to or below 32° on the grass.

The rainfall was as much as 3·330 inches, distributed over only 13 days—the rainfall was above, while the rainy days were largely below, the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·338 inches on 15 days. In 1878, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only ·639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·636 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1·227 inch on 16 days, and in 1889 no less than 4·853 inches fell on 22 days. From these figures, it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

Solar halos were seen on the 2nd, 7th, and 22nd. High winds were noted on 12 days, and attained the force of a gale on as many as eight occasions—the 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, and 27th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 29th, and 30th. Lightning was seen on the evenings of the 1st, 6th, and 20th. Hail fell on the 17th.

Favourable weather held in Dublin during the first three days.

Strong southerly and south-westerly winds, rising to the force of a gale in different parts of

Western Europe at different times, and heavy rains, were the leading features of the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 10th. Dublin escaped the bad weather to a great and even a singular extent. Throughout the period, a large anticyclone was found over Central Russia, where the barometer stood persistently as high as 30.4 to 30.6 inches. At the same time a succession of large and deep depressions passed northwards or north-eastwards along the Atlantic seaboard of Western Europe, causing the high winds and heavy rains already mentioned. From time to time the main system of low pressure threw off secondary depressions, which travelled across England and the North Sea, so that broken weather spread to those districts also. In fact, the weather in England was much worse than that experienced in Dublin, where many fair intervals were enjoyed. On Tuesday evening lightning was seen, and thunder and lightning occurred in the S. and S.E. of England on Wednesday afternoon and night. In Dublin the mean barometrical pressure was only 29.433 inches. The barometer fell from 30.038 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.), to 28.950 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.2°. The screened thermometer rose to 62.7° on Sunday, the 4th. There were gales on Monday and Thursday. Lightning was seen on Tuesday evening. A solar halo appeared next morning. The rainfall was .907 inch on four days, the maximal fall in 24 hours being .659 inch on Monday. The prevailing winds were S. and S.W.

A most tempestuous, cold, and rainy period—such is the record of the week ended Saturday, the 17th. No less than three barometrical depressions of the first importance travelled across the British Islands and the adjoining seas during the week, while numerous secondary depressions of less intensity were observed from time to time. The first of the prime disturbances lay to the N.W. of Ireland on Sunday morning, when the barometer was as low as 28.82 inches at Belmullet. Fresh gales from S. to S.W. and heavy rain accompanied this disturbance. Monday, the 12th, was fine but not settled, and in the evening heavy showers fell. On Tuesday the most intense of the three primary depressions mentioned above passed right over Ireland. The centre of the cyclone crossed the Co. Antrim in the evening, and the barometer fell to about 28 inches—at 6 p.m. the reading at Malin Head was 28.08 inches, and it was blowing a whole gale from E.N.E. At the same hour the barometer read 28.13 inches at Donaghadee, where there was a fresh gale from W.S.W. Thunder and lightning occurred in many places, and torrents of rain fell—particularly in Dublin (1.168 inches in 5 hours on Tuesday). The third great depression was found right over the North of Ireland at 8 a.m. of Friday, the 16th, the barometer being down to 28.87 inches near the centre. It caused sudden and violent gales with heavy falls of rain. On Saturday, the wind at last veered to N.W. and the weather moderated and brightened. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29.255 inches—pressure ranging between 28.251 inches at 3.30 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) and 29.694 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.6°, the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being still lower—viz., 47.2°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 57.9° on Tuesday, having fallen to 39.2° during the preceding night. Rain fell daily to the total amount of 2.437 inches. Of this quantity, 1.176 inches fell on Tuesday. Hail was noted on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S. and S.W.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 24th, until Wednesday the weather remained in a very disturbed state in all parts of the United Kingdom. After that day, however, a marked improvement took place in Ireland and Scotland, while it remained wet and tempestuous in England until Friday. On Sunday an extensive depression passed over Ireland towards N.N.E. "surging" eastwards at the same time. A downpour of rain and violent southerly gales accompanied this disturbance, the high spring tides increasing the damage done by it along the coasts. This system had scarcely passed away when a new and still more serious depression arrived off the west coast of Ireland, where the barometer fell below 29.00 inches on Wednesday morning. And now a curious thing happened—the barometer began to rise over Ireland while it continued to fall over England. The result was that in the former country the wind moderated and the sky cleared, while strong gales and continuous rain were reported from England. The last four days were really beautifully fine on the east coast of Ireland. Winter set in with great severity in the North of Europe during this week: the 8 a.m. temperatures at Archangel were 10°, 15°, 6°, 8°, 14°, and 18°, up to Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.356 inches—pressure ranging between 29.017 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29.904 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.5°. The highest shade temperature was 56.6° on Tuesday; the lowest was 35.0° on Saturday. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.7°. Rain fell in measurable amount on two days, the total fall being .244 inch, of which .200 inch was referred to Sunday. The prevailing winds were—first, S., afterwards W. Lightning was seen on Tuesday evening.

A remarkable and most acceptable improvement in the weather was observed during the week ended Saturday, the 31st, more particularly in Ireland and Scotland. Already on Sunday an anticyclone, or area of high atmospheric pressure, was in course of formation over Scandinavia and the Norwegian Sea. This system moved gradually southwards and at the same time increased in intensity, until towards the close of the week it covered the British Islands and adjacent districts with central readings of the barometer as high as 30.74 inches. Exceptionally fine, quiet, bright weather held in Ireland after Tuesday. But up to and including that day strong easterly or north-easterly winds and much cloud prevailed, owing to the advance across the Peninsula and France of a succession of low pressure systems. These caused gloomy, wet, and stormy weather in the South of England, and heavy rainfalls in Spain and France. After Tuesday, conditions became tranquil and the sky cleared, so that sharp frosts and fogs occurred at night, while the days were sunny, dry, and bracing. At the end of the week depressions were again appearing over Northern Europe, where with a consequent shift of wind to S.W. a sudden rise of temperature took place, amounting at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to 33°. At that station the thermometer read—1° F. at 8 a.m. of Thursday, but—32° F. at the same hour on Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer

was 30.296 inches, pressure steadily increasing from 29.905 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30.547 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.1°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 54.7° on Monday, having fallen to 53.0° on Sunday. Very light showers fell on Sunday and Tuesday, but yielded only 0.02 inch of rain. There was an easterly gale on Tuesday afternoon. The prevalent winds during the week were N.E. and E.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st has amounted to 21.410 inches on 148 days, compared with 12.365 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19.219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24.789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21.494 inches on 162 days in 1890, and a twenty-five years' average of 22.840 inches on 160.4 days.

At Knockdoonan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was as much as 5.122 inches on 14 days. Of this amount 1.180 inches fell on the 5th, .750 inch on the 13th, .720 inch on the 16th, and .680 inch on the 18th. The rainfall in October, 1890, was only .600 inch, distributed over 18 days. Of this quantity .160 inch fell on the 6th, and .120 inch on the 14th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889, was no less than 6.935 inches on 22 days, or more than eleven times as great as the fall in October, 1890.

From January 1st, 1891, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdoonan, Greystones, on 140 days, to the total amount of 24.744 inches.

NOVEMBER.—Opening with a week of quiet, fine, dry anticyclonic weather, this month ultimately proved very cold and changeable. On the 11th a disastrous cyclone crossed England from S.W. to N.E., causing destructive gales from different quarters and downpours of rain in many places. After this date temperature remained low to the end of the month, with one or two passing exceptions, and rain fell frequently, though not as a rule, heavily.

There was an overwhelming preponderance of south-westerly wind during the month, but the sky—at least in Dublin—was often clear, and temperature ruled low.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43.4°) was decidedly below the average (44.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42.6°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, November was coldest in 1878 (M.T. = 39.2°), and in 1879 (M.T. = 42.2°), and warmest in 1881 (M.T. = 50.3°). In 1886 the M.T. was as high as 46.4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43.9°; in 1887, it was as low as 42.0°; in 1888, it was as high as 47.5°; in 1889, it was 46.5° and in 1890, it was 45.8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.782 inches, or 0.078 inch below the corrected average value for November—namely, 29.860 inches. The mercury rose to 30.693 inches at 9 a.m. of the 5th, and fell to 28.524 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 2.169 inches—that is, nearly two inches and two tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42.6°, or 3.4° below the value for October, and 13.6° below that for September, 1891. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43.4°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44.7°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57.6° (wind, S.W.); on the 24th the temperature fell to 31.4° (wind, W.N.W.). The minimum on the grass was 25.0° also on the 24th.

The rainfall was 2.911 inches, distributed over 15 days—the rainfall was above, while the rainy days were below, the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 3.462 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.0. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3.614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3.414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3.012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6.649 inches fell on 25 days; and in 1890, 4.212 inches fell on no less than 27 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1886 was only .929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1.218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879 only 1.251 inches on but 10 days.

High winds were noted on 9 days, and attained the force of gale on 8 occasions—the 11th, 12th, and 28th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Sleet fell on the 26th.

The period ended Saturday, the 7th, proved to be a very uneventful week of quiet, fine, mild, but often dull weather, with easterly winds until Friday, when a shift to the westward took place. During the entire period an anticyclone lay over the British Islands. At first the centre of this system was found over the North Sea to the north-eastward of Scotland—at 8 a.m. of Sunday the barometer was as high as 30.78 inches at Aberdeen. After Wednesday, the high pressure system moved southwards, so that the easterly winds died down, giving place to calms and dull weather in Ireland and England, and to westerly winds in Norway and Scotland. On Friday, the westerly current made still greater way southwards, and on Saturday Ireland came well within the influence of a gentle S.W. wind. Owing to the large amount of cloud, radiation was much interfered with and therefore little or no frost was felt in the British Islands. In France and Germany, on the contrary, the sky was often clear, and sharp frosts prevailed—at 8 a.m. of Friday, the thermometer read 19° at Munich, and 25° in Paris. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.518 inches, pressure decreasing from 30.093 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.), to 30.558 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 47.7°, or 2.3° above that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47.2°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 53.8° in the screen, on Saturday it fell to 41.2°. There was no rain during the week. The prevailing wind was easterly.

No greater contrast can be imagined than that which was presented by the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 14th, to that of the previous week. Then the barometer was uniformly and continuously very high (the mean pressure being 30.518 inches), temperature was relatively high and steady, while the weather was quiet and rainless. Now, atmospheric pressure was most unstable,

the mean height of the barometer was 1.317 inches below that of the former week, temperature was low and uneasy, violent gales alternated with calm and fog, and rain fell in vast quantities all over the British Islands. Gradients for S.W. winds were already established at the beginning of the week, and squalls and rain were reported from time to time. On Tuesday night a very deep depression approached the British Islands from S.W., rapidly growing deeper as it advanced. In its centre the barometer fell to 29.30 inches or lower, with the result that one of the most disastrous storms of modern times swept across England. In Dublin the force of the wind was not great, but rain fell in torrents. On Thursday evening another equally deep depression arrived off the S.W. of Ireland, whence it passed off in a northerly direction. It was accompanied by strong gales and heavy rain in Ireland. Saturday was calm, damp, and foggy, and a most inclement week drew to a close with a slowly rising barometer. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29.201 inches, the barometer ranging between 29.330 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29.524 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Wednesday, (wind, N.N.W.). The mean temperature was 43.6°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42.7°. The thermometer in the screen ranged between 35.9° on Saturday and 50.3° on Thursday. Rain fell on every day, the total measurement being 2.038 inches, of which 1.229 inches were registered on Tuesday.

Dull, showery, and unsettled weather prevailed at the beginning of the week ended Saturday, the 21st, except in parts of Scotland and in the north-west of Ireland, where the weather was fine and the sky clear. These conditions were brought about by the advance up the English Channel of a complex atmospheric depression during the night of Saturday, the 14th, and in the course of Sunday, the 15th. Unfortunately, this state of things led to the complete obscuration by clouds of the total eclipse of the moon, which took place on the night of Sunday; in the north-west of Ireland, however, the eclipse was seen in a clear sky. On and after Tuesday the lowest barometrical readings were again found in the north-west, so that the wind became south-westerly and temperature rose fast, with cloudy, showery weather. Gradients were not very steep, and so no gales were felt except at a few exposed coast stations. On Wednesday temperature rose to 57.8° in Dublin, and to 57° in London and at Cambridge. On Friday the low pressure area passed on to Scandinavia, and the wind drew into N.W. or N. in the British Isles, with a reduction of temperature, which became still more decided on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.720 inches—pressure ranging between 29.262 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W. to N.) and 29.431 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The mean temperature was 44.5°; the mean of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.1°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 57.4° on Wednesday (the highest reading recorded since October 13), and fell to 36.4° on Saturday. The rainfall was .393 inch on four days—of this quantity, .211 inch fell on Sunday, which was chiefly dull and wet on the east coast of Ireland.

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, quiet, cold, but changeable weather held until Saturday, when a moderate southerly gale and heavy rain occurred in the morning. Over Western Europe in general the distribution of atmospheric pressure at first was for the most part irregular, and without steep gradients. As the amount of cloud was slight, temperature became and continued low, sharp night frosts being reported from most stations. On Wednesday a depression was found off the N.W. of Scotland, and cold showers of rain, sleet, and hail fell over Ireland, Wales, and parts of England and Scotland. The rainfall was not heavy except at Holyhead, where .98 inch fell in 48 hours ending 8 a.m. of Thursday. In the wake of the depression just mentioned several shallow secondary systems passed across the British Islands. On Friday afternoon the only serious depression of the week approached Ireland from the Atlantic. It caused heavy rain and a southerly gale on Saturday morning, but the wind soon veered towards W. with a clearing sky. In front of this disturbance a considerable, but transitory, rise of temperature took place. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.722 inches, pressure ranging between 29.420 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.) and 29.246 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.S.E.). The mean temperature was 38.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37.7°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 51.5° on Saturday, having fallen to 31.4° on Tuesday. Rain fell on three days to the total amount of .369 inch—of this quantity .293 inch was referred to Friday.

Sunday, the 29th, was a fair, bright, calm day. Monday, the 30th, was changeable.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th has amounted to 24.321 inches on 183 days, compared with 15.378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25.708 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25.718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25.706 inches on 189 days in 1890, and a twenty-five years' average of 25.232 inches on 177.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1891, was no less than 5.535 inches, distributed over 15 days. Of this quantity 2.330 inches fell on the 10th, and .650 of an inch on the 15th.

From January 1st, 1891, up to November 30th, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 154 days, and to the total amount of 30.269 inches.

DECEMBER.—The leading features of the weather were—a preponderance of south-westerly winds, frequent gales, heavy rains, and uneasy, but often high temperature. From the 16th to the 25th, however, an anticyclone lay over England, France, and Germany, and within its central area severe cold and dense fogs with calms prevailed. Even at this time the S.W. wind and mild temperature continued on the Atlantic coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (53.0°) was decidedly above the average (41.3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48.3°. In the twenty-six years ending with 1890, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32.6°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36.6°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 49.2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37.9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37.9°; in 1887 the M. T. was 38.9°; in 1888 it was 43.6°; in 1889 it was 43.8°; and in 1890 it was 39.2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.818 inches, or 0.057 inch below the corrected average.

value for December—namely, 29.875 inches. The mercury rose to 30.616 inches at 9 a.m. of the 27th and fell to 28.614 inches at 4 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was therefore, 1.708 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and three-quarters.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.3° , or only 0.5° below the value for November, and 5.9° below that for October, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = Max. + (min.—max. \times .52)*, the value was 48.2° , or 1.7° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (41.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45.6° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.3° . On the 3rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 58.0° —wind, S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 25.3° (wind, S). The minimum on the grass was 19.2° also on the 22nd. There were 0 days of frost in the screen and 15 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 3.899 inches, distributed over 31 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16.9. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were decidedly above the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7.568 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4.932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4.740 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only .771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 the December rainfall was only .797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1833, only .742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1856 the rainfall was 3.848 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1.223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, it was 2.911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1.564 inches fell on 15 days; and in 1890, it was 1.956 inches on 11 days.

A lunar halo appeared on the 11th, and a lunar rainbow on the 15th. Solar halos were observed on the 8th, 9th, 13th, and 14th. High winds were noted on 14 days, and attained the force of a gale on as many as 8 occasions—the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, and 25th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 7th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 30th. Snow or sleet fell on the 11th. Hail fell on the 10th.

During the period ended Saturday, the 5th, the weather fell into a rough and rainy state, with squally S.W. winds and high but unstable temperature. On Tuesday, the 1st, and again on Thursday, deep depression skirted the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland, with the result that southerly to westerly gales prevailed, with rainy or showery weather in all parts of the country. On Tuesday night a subsidiary disturbance crossed England, where rain fell heavily. At 8 a.m. of Thursday, the barometer was down to 28.64 inches at Stromway in the Hebrides. During the following night thunder and lightning occurred in the N.W. and N. of Ireland. Another depression passed by on Saturday, when rain fell heavily at times. One of the most striking features of the week was the high temperature experienced on Thursday, when the thermometer rose to 54° at Oxford, Cambridge, and Loughborough; to 57° in London, at Paternstown, Shields, Leith, and as far north as Nairn; to 58° in Dublin, and to 59° at York. In Dublin the height of the barometer varied between 29.251 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29.888 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.W.). Temperature in the screen rose to 58.0° on Thursday. The rainfall was 258 inches three days, 105 inch being measured on Saturday. The wind was chiefly S.S.W.

Very unsettled, rough, wet weather prevailed in all districts during the week ended Saturday, the 12th. Sunday was the only thoroughly fine day, but before night cirriform cloud had overspread the sky from the westward, ushering in a deep depression, the centre of which had reached the portion of St. George's Channel between Westford and Penhrope by 8 a.m. on Monday. A very perfect circulation of strong winds and gales round the cyclonic system was observed. The depression travelled across England and the North Sea to Northern Germany at a great rate. The accompanying rainfall was very heavy in and about Dublin, and at Shields. On Tuesday another depression advanced to the North of Scotland, but this was soon overshadowed by a much more serious disturbance, near the centre of which the barometer fell to 27.93 inches at 5 a.m. of Thursday, the 10th, at Sumburgh Head in the Shetland Islands. At this time the barometer stood at 30.32 inches at Lisbon, and 30.14 inches at Biarritz. Large quantities of rain or sleet and hail fell, and storms prevailed not only all over the British Islands, but in France, Germany, and Scandinavia also. Thunder and lightning occurred in many parts of Ireland and in the South of England. After a few hours of fair weather on Friday afternoon the weather again became wet and stormy on Saturday. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29.550 inches, the barometer ranging between 28.614 inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30.037 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.3° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.8° . The screened thermometers rose to 54.2° on Thursday and fell to 33.5° on Saturday. Rain fell daily, the total amount being 2.319 inches, and .747 inch being credited to Sunday, .612 inch to Wednesday, and .717 inch to Saturday. The prevailing wind was westerly.

In the course of the week ended Saturday, the 19th, the weather underwent a complete change over Western Europe. Until Wednesday, the 16th, the distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic, and the weather was for the most part rough, mild, and rainy; except in the North of Scandinavia, where severe cold prevailed, the thermometer reading— 12° on Sunday and— 14° on Tuesday at Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia. In the rear of a depression, which lay over Denmark and the North Sea on Wednesday morning, the barometer rose with great rapidity, so that by 8 a.m. of Thursday a tongue of high pressure, with readings above 30.4 inches, stretched across Norway, the North Sea, England, and the English Channel, to Normandy in France. Within this zone temperature fell fast, so that sharp frosts began to be felt at the inland English stations. In Ireland and Scotland, however, southerly winds prevailed and temperature remained steady or even rose. On Thursday night the thermometer fell to 22° at York and Loughborough, and to 25° at Oxford. The anticyclone

continued to develop until Saturday, when the barometer exceeded 30.75 inches in Holland and Belgium. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.029 inches, the range being from 29.611 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30.487 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.6°. The screened thermometers rose to 54.8° on Tuesday and fell to 37.6° on Saturday. The rainfall was .206 inch on four days, .100 inch being referred to Monday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and S.S.E.

In the fourth week (30th-26th inclusive), very intense cold, with dense fogs, prevailed over the greater part of England until Saturday. In the East of Ireland also the cold was of considerable intensity until Christmas Day, when a thaw occurred, followed by rain and moderate to fresh S.W. winds on Saturday. Over the greater part of Norway and of Scotland and on the west coast of Ireland, there was an almost complete absence of frost during the week, owing to the prevalence of a southerly to westerly air-current in those localities. The cold in England was due to an anticyclone, which first formed on Thursday, the 17th, and persisted until Friday, the 25th. One of the most striking features accompanying the calm of the anticyclone was the density and persistence of the fog in the London district. For more than 70 hours the metropolis was wrapped in Gimmerian darkness by day as well as by night. In Dublin the fog was thick at times, but much pleasant sunshine was enjoyed at intervals. The mean height of the barometer was 30.226 inches, pressure decreasing from 30.610 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, calm) to 29.341 inches, at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 36.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.5°. The screened thermometers fell to 23.2° on Tuesday and rose to 54.7° on Saturday. Rain was measured on two days, the total quantity being .947 inch, of which .038 inch fell on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S.S.E. and S. The rise of temperature towards the close of the week spread from Spain across France to the British Islands.

As compared with the previous week, the closing period (27th-31st inclusive) was much milder; but the weather was in an unsettled, showery condition for the most part. The barometer was lowest over the Norwegian Sea, highest over the Peninsula. Temperature was generally above the average for the time of year over the greater part of Europe—the excess of warmth on the Continent on Wednesday and Thursday being particularly noticeable. Rain fell frequently, sleet and hail in Scotland, with a thunderstorm at Stornoway on Tuesday evening. In Dublin the rainfall was not very heavy, but the five days all yielded an appreciable measurement. The screened thermometers rose to 52.6° on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and W., set in on the evening of the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st has amounted to 37.820 inches on 184 days, compared with 27.562 inches on 209 days in 1890, 27.272 inches on 183 days in 1889, 23.679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16.691 inches on 169 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 27.696 inches on 194.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1891, was 4.680 inches, distributed over 23 days. Of this quantity 1.160 inches fell on the 6th, and .940 of an inch on the 12th.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1891, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 178 days, and to the total amount of 34.949 inches.

RAINFALL IN 1891,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 5 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in.; above sea level, 55 ft.

Month	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which 41 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which 41 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Time.			Inches.	Depth.	Time.	
January, . . .	.772	.540	10.15	24	August, . . .	4.940	.740	4.15	24
February, . . .	.960	.694	12.15	9	September, . . .	3.130	.640	10.15	24
March, . . .	.680	.590	10.15	24	October, . . .	3.490	1.170	10.15	24
April, . . .	3.040	.480	4.05	24	November, . . .	2.910	1.090	10.15	24
May, . . .	3.790	.604	10.15	17	December, . . .	4.220	.740	4.15	21
June, . . .	3.790	.604	10.15	16	Total, . . .	37.820	—	—	214
July, . . .	3.180	.480	8.05	18					

The rainfall was only .124 of an inch in excess of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive—viz., 27.696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1867 was very exceptionally small—16·661 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, and in 1884 when the measurement was 20·447 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 30·414 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1867 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1866, when 52·066 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1867—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1866—namely, in 1872, when 58·566 inches fell on 236 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1891 there were 184 rainy days, or days upon which not less than .01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was in deficit of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—as well as in 1857, the rainy days were only 100, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·635 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1857, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions, viz.—October 18th (1·176 inches), and November 10th (1·210 inches). On August 8th, also, nearly an inch fell (.985 inch).

Included in the 184 rainy days in 1891, are 12 on which snow or sleet fell, and 35 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 2 days, in March on 9 days, in April on 2 days, and in May on 5 days. Hail also fell once in June, August, October, and December. Snow or sleet fell on 3 days in January, on 7 days in March, on 2 days in May, and on 1 day in September, November, and December. Thunder occurred on nine occasions during the year—once in May and September, twice in June and July, and three times in August. Lightning was also seen on one occasion in each of the following months—viz., August and September, and three times in October.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—1·650 inches fell on 32 days in the first quarter, 7·008 inches on 45 days in the second, 9·272 inches on 55 days in the third, and 9·990 inches on 49 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was only 8·748 inches, on 77 days—that is, not one-third of the year's record. In August, as much as 4·953 inches fell on 26 days.

Of the 9·890 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, 3·809 inches were measured in October on, however, only 18 days, and 3·209 inches in December on 21 days.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (50, Fitzwilliam-square, Wm.), during the Year 1891.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Max. Height of Barometer reduced to Sea Level.	Baromet. Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
January.	37·7	Jan. 8	32·3	Jan. 17	36·9	30·9	·91	14	30·00	30·00	Jan. 14	30·00	Jan. 14	S.W., W.
February.	37·8	Feb. 10	30·5	Feb. 10	34·2	28·2	·93	3	30·00	30·00	Feb. 10	30·00	Feb. 10	W., S.W.
March.	37·9	Mar. 1	37·1	Mar. 10	37·4	30·4	·94	15	30·00	30·00	Mar. 1	30·00	Mar. 1	W., S.W., S.
April.	37·7	Apr. 1	30·3	Apr. 10	35·9	27·0	·95	14	30·00	30·00	Apr. 1	30·00	Apr. 1	S.E., S.W.
May.	37·6	May 1	30·0	May 10	35·9	27·0	·96	17	30·00	30·00	May 1	30·00	May 1	S.W., S.E.
June.	37·0	Jun. 1	30·0	Jun. 10	35·9	27·0	·97	16	30·00	30·00	Jun. 1	30·00	Jun. 1	S.W., S.
July.	37·0	Jul. 1	30·0	Jul. 10	35·9	27·0	·97	17	30·00	30·00	Jul. 1	30·00	Jul. 1	S.W., S.W.
August.	36·9	Aug. 1	30·0	Aug. 10	35·9	27·0	·98	16	30·00	30·00	Aug. 1	30·00	Aug. 1	W., S.W.
September.	36·9	Sep. 1	30·0	Sep. 10	35·9	27·0	·98	15	30·00	30·00	Sep. 1	30·00	Sep. 1	S.W., S.W.
October.	36·7	Oct. 1	30·0	Oct. 10	35·9	27·0	·99	15	30·00	30·00	Oct. 1	30·00	Oct. 1	S.W., W.
November.	37·0	Nov. 1	30·0	Nov. 10	35·9	27·0	·99	16	30·00	30·00	Nov. 1	30·00	Nov. 1	S.W., W.
December.	36·0	Dec. 1	30·0	Dec. 10	35·9	27·0	·99	21	30·00	30·00	Dec. 1	30·00	Dec. 1	W., S.W., S.
Expanses, (Gale, and Rain.)	31·0	Sep. 10th	27·0	Jan. 7th	34·9	28·9	·99	Days 166	Dec. 30·00	Dec. 30·00	Jan. 30·00	Jan. 30·00	Oct. 18th	W., S.W.

ANNALS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at St. Paul's Church-yard, West, Berlin, during the Year 1861, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.A.,
 Vice-Chair, RAGB, &c. &c. &c.

Long. 47° 18' W.; Lat. 50° 50' N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 47 feet; Barometrical, a foot above ground; Rain Gauge, 2 feet 2 inches above ground.

MONTH.	Day.	THE THERMOMETER.										WINDS.			WINDS.										WINDS.											
		THE THERMOMETER.										WINDS.			WINDS.										WINDS.											
		THE THERMOMETER.										WINDS.			WINDS.										WINDS.											
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	32nd.	33rd.	34th.	
January.	1861.	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
February.	1861.	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March.	1861.	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April.	1861.	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May.	1861.	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June.	1861.	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July.	1861.	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August.	1861.	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September.	1861.	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October.	1861.	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November.	1861.	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December.	1861.	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1871 to 1891, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1871 to 1890.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
1871.	3.496	3.419	4.041	4.143	3.718	3.943	3.491	3.146	4.388	3.917	2.988	7.797	49.004
1872.	3.044	3.947	3.420	3.943	3.124	3.978	3.043	4.407	3.304	3.481	4.414	4.045	38.888
1873.	3.120	3.021	3.081	3.48	3.97	3.008	3.044	3.908	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.338
1874.	3.039	3.033	3.03	3.113	3.712	3.02	3.034	3.046	3.708	3.008	3.773	3.907	37.146
1875.	3.141	3.077	3.040	3.008	3.073	3.000	3.041	3.043	3.140	3.143	3.001	3.405	37.946
1876.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1877.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1878.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1879.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1880.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1881.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1882.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1883.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1884.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1885.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1886.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1887.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1888.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1889.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1890.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
Means.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146
1891.	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	3.008	37.146

* February, 1871, was the driest month of the twenty-one years.

† July, 1871, was the wettest month of the twenty-one years.

‡ December, 1871, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.

§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2.71 inches, on October 22, 1885.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1871 to 1891, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1871 to 1890.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1871.	30	10	12	20	9	10	13	18	18	16	14	18	181
1872.	28	20	21	12	22	10	12	17	22	22	24	24	208
1873.	21	8	20	8	17	13	23	23	18	18	14	7	189
1874.	14	12	10	18	14	9	13	13	13	20	19	18	184
1875.	23	17	14	12	18	20	13	14	24	22	22	22	206
1876.	9	23	23	17	8	14	15	14	17	20	20	22	202
1877.	22	16	20	21	12	12	26	24	20	18	22	17	219
1878.	20	14	17	10	26	12	9	22	26	18	11	12	209
1879.	10	28	18	17	25	24	24	13	26	14	10	18	208
1880.	8	17	18	20	9	18	24	10	15	18	20	18	183
1881.	14	18	17	18	15	21	15	21	22	18	18	18	186
1882.	17	18	17	20	18	22	22	11	18	20	24	22	207
1883.	20	17	22	10	18	18	22	14	24	18	18	22	182
1884.	18	20	17	11	18	10	22	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885.	22	18	18	18	22	8	10	14	22	22	17	10	186
1886.	26	18	18	18	21	12	18	18	18	24	18	21	210
1887.	26	11	18	10	10	8	18	18	18	11	18	19	180
1888.	9	14	18	17	11	18	22	12	10	18	20	17	180
1889.	18	20	17	21	17	6	18	22	15	22	8	15	180
1890.	21	7	17	14	17	12	24	12	14	17	17	11	200
Means.	17.4	16.0	16.8	15.8	15.7	12.4	12.3	12.4	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	180.6
1891.	14	12	18	14	17	12	15	22	15	18	15	21	184

* 24 days on which 10 ins. or upwards, or only 5 in. within the 24 hours. † Driest month of the twenty-one years. ‡ Heaviest rainfall—2.71 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall—2.71 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in 1891, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1871 to 1890, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1871.	37.8	43.3	45.6	46.7	52.5	58.0	59.2	60.8	59.0	56.7	49.3	47.4	49.5
1872.	41.6	45.0	46.1	47.8	49.3	53.2	51.2	54.9	54.8	46.6	48.8	43.4	49.0
1873.	42.2	47.1	49.0	46.8	50.7	57.9	60.2	59.2	58.0	47.1	45.1	44.7	48.9
1874.	42.6	43.6	43.8	42.2	49.8	56.6	59.8	58.0	54.2	49.5	45.8	38.1	49.2
1875.	45.5	46.8	43.1	45.4	53.7	58.6	57.0	60.0	57.9	49.2	46.8	50.4	49.8
1876.	42.6	41.6	45.2	46.0	49.4	55.7	60.7	58.0	54.6	52.4	43.8	46.0	49.1
1877.	42.8	43.6	42.4	45.6	48.7	57.6	57.8	57.8	52.4	50.1	49.0	41.8	49.7
1878.	42.4	46.6	45.8	47.8	49.4	57.2	61.0	59.8	53.6	50.7	57.0	52.0	49.0
1879.	34.7	39.6	41.6	43.7	47.6	54.9	59.8	59.4	53.8	49.0	49.1	37.9	48.4
1880.	32.0	44.2	44.4	42.8	51.0	59.0	57.9	59.6	57.6	44.6	48.4	41.6	48.9
1881.	32.4	39.6	49.8	44.7	52.3	58.8	59.0	56.0	58.6	47.2	49.4	39.8	47.7
1882.	33.0	45.4	49.9	48.0	52.0	54.7	58.3	58.2	50.0	49.5	42.7	37.4	46.9
1883.	43.4	42.6	58.0	45.6	50.6	50.3	50.2	58.3	54.5	48.0	42.6	41.8	45.2
1884.	44.5	43.4	44.5	45.3	51.6	53.8	53.7	60.3	56.9	49.9	48.0	40.8	48.6
1885.	40.8	42.7	49.7	45.6	47.4	54.8	59.6	54.0	53.2	44.8	42.1	41.2	47.6
1886.	37.1	38.9	49.5	46.1	49.3	53.8	59.9	58.0	59.1	51.2	49.7	37.9	47.9
1887.	40.7	41.9	48.9	48.9	50.6	60.0	62.4	58.0	53.9	49.5	41.8	37.1	48.3
1888.	41.6	37.9	58.9	44.7	51.2	59.1	56.6	57.0	53.4	48.1	46.8	43.7	47.8
1889.	43.4	50.4	48.0	48.8	53.4	58.2	57.4	57.5	54.8	47.2	45.6	42.0	46.3
1890.	44.7	41.5	44.9	47.0	53.8	57.6	57.7	56.9	53.6	51.2	44.6	39.8	42.6
Average.	41.0	41.6	45.4	48.0	49.8	56.0	59.0	59.1	58.4	48.7	44.0	40.1	48.4
1891.	40.2	44.7	41.6	45.4	49.2	53.3	58.6	57.5	57.6	48.9	42.4	40.9	48.1

DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th October, 1892.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the year 1891.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WEST RIDGEWAY.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House, Dublin.